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STRATEGIC WEAPONS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 10 APR

LD101128 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 10 TASS -- The group for strategic weapons had a meeting here today in the frameworks of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

REACTIONS TO USSR DEPLOYMENT MORATORIUM NOTED

Official Washington

LD091753 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 9 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Vladimir Bogachev reports:

The Soviet Union's decision to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and to halt the other measures taken by it in Europe in response to U.S. missile deployments are viewed by journalists in Geneva as another manifestation of the Soviet Union's goodwill and its firm resolve to make sensible compromises for the sake of progress at the talks with the USA on nuclear and space weapons.

In view of the Soviet Union's latest peace initiative, attention is again attached here to the fact that during the past four years the United States has not taken a single practical step which could be viewed as a follow-up to public statements of spokesmen for the administration about its desire "to exclude nuclear weapons from human life."

While the Soviet Union's basic position is first to put a brake on the arms race and immediately to go over to arms reductions, the United States has come up with the absurd idea that the only sound way to arms reductions goes through an advance arms build-up by the United States. Moreover, while Washington spokesmen give deadlines for the deployment of their new nuclear weapons, they never say when and how they are going to reduce those weapons in accordance with their absurd idea. Washington responded to the Soviet decision to introduce a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by feeding the press controversial and ambiguous data about the Soviet Union's "immense superiority" in medium-range missiles in Europe.

The United States refuses to follow the Soviet Union's example and is not going to introduce a moratorium either on tests of anti-satellite systems or on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the United States also rejected at the Geneva talks the Soviet proposal on a mutual freeze on strategic nuclear systems because of the need to continue the deployment of MX missiles.

Washington tries to create the impression that the Soviet Union's unilateral measures to limit its armaments may bring to a head political differences between the two sides within the next few months while the adoption by the USA of programmes to build up its strategic armaments and medium-range systems will, allegedly, contribute to the progress of the Geneva talks.

"In the course of the 1984 election campaign President Reagan kept saying that he would make arms control problem number one for his administration," a local veteran journalist remarked. "Now one is getting the impression that Reagan would like to go down in history as 'President No.' Indeed, he has not yet given a positive response to any of the Russians' unilateral arms limitation measures."

McFarlane's NBC Interview

LD100909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 10 Apr 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] Official Washington has voiced a negative attitude towards the Soviet initiative. An interview was held by NBC TV with the President's National Security Adviser McFarlane in just such a spirit. He alleged that the initiative is a repetition of a proposal made previously. Such a stance so contradicts the obvious facts that a direct question was put to McFarlane: Why do you think that it is not serious, for the USSR has proposed the immediate introduction of a moratorium for a period of at least 6 months? It has not demanded that NATO should halt its deployment during these 6 months. In reply McFarlane was unable to say anything convincing. In this connection it is noted that by its rejection of the proposal of the Soviet leader, the White House is letting slip yet another change of containing the arms race.

Senator Hart

LD091735 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 9 TASS -- By turning down the proposal of the Soviet leader on introducing a moratorium on the stationing of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the United States Administration is making a grave mistake, said Senator Gary Hart. In doing so, the White House blasts another chance of slowing down the arms race, while the introduction of a moratorium would have been a major step toward its termination. A moratorium on the deployment and testing of all nuclear weapons, including anti-satellite systems, Gary Hart went on to say, would have been a demonstration of restraint which would give Soviet and U.S. negotiators at Geneva a good opportunity for a really constructive dialogue.

U.S., Foreign Mass Media

PM091253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "USSR's Goodwill"]

[Text] 8 Apr -- The foreign mass media and eminent politicians and public figures in various countries are assessing M.S. Gorbachev's talk with the editor of PRAVDA as a convincing demonstration of the Soviet Union's goodwill, its sincere desire for honest dialogue, and a search for realistic decisions that would ease world tension and help bar the way to the arms race. Numerous commentaries note that the existing opportunities for improving Soviet-U.S. relations and normalizing the overall international situation must not be missed.

Special emphasis is placed on the exceptional importance and topicality of the new initiative of the Soviet Union, which has proposed that the USSR and the United States introduce for the entire period of the arms reduction talks a moratorium on the creation of strike space weapons, including scientific research work and testing and deployment, and that they freeze their strategic offensive armaments. It is pointed out that in introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspending the implementation of other responsive measures in Europe, the USSR has demonstrated its goodwill -- its desire for peace and the curbing of the arms race.

M.S. Gorbachev's assessment of the present complex international situation and of Soviet-U.S. relations is the focus of attention of the U.S. mass media. The Soviet leader's talk, NBC television reports, is evidence of the USSR's positive attitude toward a summit meeting. "The Soviet Union advocates frank, honest dialogue, urging the United States to act in such a way as to show the whole world that the two powers are oriented not toward hostility but toward the search for mutual understanding and the development of relations," CBS television notes. The Soviet leadership does not believe that confrontation is almost a natural state engendered by defective relations between Moscow and Washington, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. The newspaper emphasizes that the Soviet Union's introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other responsive measures in Europe is designed to lend impetus to the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations.

P. Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, has noted that the Soviet decision is a manifestation of the readiness to take definite steps to improve the present international climate.

It has been announced in Washington that the content of M.S. Gorbachev's talk has been brought to the attention of President R. Reagan, who is on vacation, by R. McFarlane, the President's national security adviser. During the subsequent press conference White House spokesman Speakes said: "We are studying the statements of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and giving them every attention." At the same time, reiterating the unfounded allegations concerning the USSR's "superiority" in the terms of medium-range weapons in Europe, Speakes made it clear that the U.S. Administration does not intend to follow the Soviet Union's example and suspend the deployment of its own medium-range missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union's introduction of a moratorium, he said, "will not be reflected in U.S. plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, which will be continued." The U.S. Administration has thus confirmed that although it has sat down at the conference table for arms reduction talks, it is in fact leading matters to the further buildup of arms.

The British newspaper THE TIMES calls the Soviet Union's decision to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe an "important goodwill gesture." M.S. Gorbachev's statements, the newspaper writes, have been assessed highly in Britain, whose government is actively seeking ways of improving East-West relations. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH notes the consistency of the Soviet policy on questions of reducing nuclear arsenals. "Moscow has openly urged the White House to follow the Soviet Union's example and halt the deployment of missiles in Europe," the DAILY EXPRESS writes.

The British Government, D. Steele, leader of Britain's Liberal Party, has stated, must urge the U.S. President to respond positively to the Soviet proposal. We must seek the speediest reciprocal freeze on any further missile deployment, which would be a good impetus to the Geneva talks.

French television points to the principled nature of the USSR's stance on fundamental foreign policy issues. Noting the exceptionally important and topical nature of the new Soviet initiatives and the fact that, by introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles, the USSR has demonstrated goodwill and its determination to defend peace, an ANTENNE-2 television commentator stresses that it is now up to the United States, which is continuing to deploy its Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. The French newspaper LIBERATION writes that, by continuing to deploy first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe, the White House is in fact demonstrating its reluctance to conduct negotiations in earnest.

The moratorium announced by Moscow, Portuguese radio reports, is new confirmation of Moscow's firm desire to strengthen security on our continent and throughout the world. This important goodwill gesture is generating approval among the international public which, considering that it is time Washington moved from words to deeds in questions of limiting the arms race, is waiting for a positive response to the Soviet initiative.

Japan's KYODO news agency notes that the USSR is continuing and building up the peace offensive, stressing in particular that the Soviet Union's decision to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe displays the flexibility of the Soviet stance and is meeting with the understanding and support of the international public.

The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives are a convincing demonstration of the USSR's goodwill and readiness to transfer existing opportunities for improving Soviet-U.S. relations and normalizing the overall international atmosphere to the plane of specific policy and practical decisions, the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. The newspaper stresses that the policy of peaceful coexistence that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are actively pursuing presupposes that it is by force of example not weapon that must be used to prove which is the better of the two systems.

STATE OF SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS ASSESSED

PM091015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 85 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev article: "USSR-United States: A Time of Decisions"]

[Text] Washington, April -- Soviet-American relations, both in terms of general problems and as regards their concrete day-to-day manifestations, have always been on the front pages of the newspapers here and at the center of political debates. At present the state of these relations and their prospects are attracting particularly great public attention. There are several reasons for this. There was tremendous interest here in the results of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum and the confirmation that the Soviet Union invariably advocates constructive East-West dialogue and practical measures leading to the lessening of international tension and to lasting peace. The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments begun in Geneva have aroused hopes among broad circles of the U.S. public that it will be possible to achieve success in the main avenue which concerns the destiny of the whole world -- that of curbing the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it in space. Lastly, the process which has gathered speed in the United States itself of reinterpreting the results of the last 4 years of Republican rule is making people think about the question of what the future American policy toward the Soviet Union should be.

At a recent Washington reception I was able to conduct a kind of public opinion poll, which was all the more interesting in that the people interviewed were well-known American figures. "How do you assess the state of Soviet-American relations and their prospects?" I asked them. Former U.S. presidential candidate G. McGovern expressed concern that the arms race has speeded up in recent years. He was particularly alarmed by the space militarization program elaborated by the U.S. Administration. "I am resolutely opposed to the 'star wars' plans," McGovern said. "I believe their implementation, far from strengthening our security, will actually make the threat of nuclear catastrophe even more menancing. I hope our countries will find a mutually acceptable solution to this problem and avert a dangerous turn of events."

The important lawyer and former Senator William Fulbright believes that, in their attitude toward the USSR, American leaders are hampered, as he put it, by "anticommunist paranoia" and the refusal to grasp the fact that however great its hostility toward the socialist system, the United States is not capable of dominating the world. "And yet," he went on, "the Americans and the Russians have no territorial claims against each other and no history of military conflicts, unless you count the brief episode of American intervention in northern Russia soon after the October Revolution" I found an unexpected note of optimism in the views of Arthur (Macy Cox), a well-known specialist on questions of Soviet-American relations and strategic problems and the author of a book which opens the readers' eyes to the reality of the threat of a nuclear apocalypse. "Yes," he said, "the situation is extremely dangerous, but I am optimistic about the future. The main thing is that in our nuclear missile age war has become obsolete as a means of resolving international conflicts. There can be no winner in a nuclear war. I hope that all responsible statesmen will ultimately recognize this fact."

The replies of well-known Americans who have gained wisdom through life and knowledge revealed dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs and expressed the opinion that in recent years Soviet-American relations have been going downhill fast.

It is true that at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties the beneficial process of relaxation of international tension was disrupted. This began under J. Carter's administration. Let us recall that it was during his rule that the ratification of the SALT II Treaty was blocked and the decision was adopted at the NATO session in Brussels to site American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. However, the opponents of peaceful coexistence and cooperation really "rolled up their sleeves" and set about their task after the Republicans came to power.

Under the influence of the Soviet Union's policy of initiative and under pressure from the peace-loving public, the Soviet-American talks finally began in Geneva. Their aim is to elaborate effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space, stopping the arms race on earth, bringing about nuclear arms limitation and reduction, and strengthening strategic stability. This aim enjoys the support of everyone who is at all sensible. Of course, success along this path will largely determine whether a breakthrough for the better will take place in USSR-U.S. relations and whether they will once again be built on a reasonable foundation of peaceful coexistence, equality, and identical security of the sides.

However, with the passage of time, many reasons are emerging for sensible Americans to feel fear and concern. Now that an important, complex search for mutually acceptable accords has begun in Geneva, you would think it is in the sides' duty to display restraint in word and deed. But this very period has been chosen for intensive militarist indoctrination of the public, and first and foremost the U.S. Congress, with the aim of ensuring that the highest legislative body passes extensive programs for "rearming America."

The argument which is being used here to justify this course of action is also giving the Americans cause for concern. In public speeches delivered practically every day, the U.S. President, the defense secretary, and the head of the American delegation to the talks, who was specially recalled from Geneva, have tried to show that the senators and congressmen should "demonstrate the unity and determination of the nations" because without a decision to produce a new consignment of first-strike strategic missiles, the Soviet Union will supposedly "have no incentive" to reach agreement at the talks.

It must also cause concern that American officials are still talking stubbornly about their intentions of continuing to prepare for "star wars."

Many people in the United States and Europe are asking whether this is not an attempt to surreptitiously remove the question of preventing the militarization of near-earth space from the field of talks and possible practical solutions in Geneva. Yet, it is well known that all three spheres at the Geneva talks must be regarded as closely interconnected under the Soviet-American accord. Not for nothing are the most skeptical observers asking: "Does not this position conceal the intention of turning the Geneva talks into a kind of smokescreen to cover the further acceleration of the arms race?"

A close examination of the debates in Washington reveals that the dispute over questions of the Republican administration's policy in its second term is also affecting the ranks of conservative forces on which the administration relies. The other day I was at a symposium organized by the extreme right "think tank," the Heritage Foundation. The agenda was succinctly formulated: "Does the United States need the SALT II Treaty?" The answer given by the foundation's representative and by the invited specialists, among them Colin Gray, the theorist of "limited nuclear war," was as succinct as the question: "No, it does not need it." Basically, the extreme right-wing "thinkers" are against nearly all existing and possible Soviet-American accords on arms limitation because they fetter the activity of the U.S. military-industrial complex and hinder the deployment of the latest weapons systems.

The Heritage Foundation is one of the influential extreme right organizations pushing the U.S. Administration even further to the right. In its report "Mandate for Leadership-2," issued on the eve of Reagan's second inauguration as President and delivered to all government offices, this organization set forth 1,300 proposals for the administration's new term -- from measures aimed at further cutting social programs and entirely "emancipating" capital from the "fetters" of state control, to a foreign policy program whose pivot is the still more energetic buildup of armaments and the curtailment of all arms control talks.

But I have before me another survey of the same range of questions, created within a conservative organization which is equally close to the administration -- the American Business Institute. Here "pragmatism" is the watchword. Calling on the administration to base its policy toward the USSR on "pragmatic, not ideological considerations," the authors of the surveys published in the latest issue of the institute's journal acknowledge that "U.S. attempts to dispute the Soviet Union's status as a military superpower are unproductive and dangerous." They call on the administration to preserve the accords reached earlier, including those set forth in the SALT II Treaty, to hold talks to elaborate new mutually acceptable solutions, and to "display restraint" in the sphere of plans to deploy space systems.

These two collectives of recommendations spring from conservative and radical conservative forces. Despite the common hostility toward socialism which unites them, the differences of approach are obvious. In the first instance there is reckless emphasis on military force, regardless of the cost and heedless of the dangers; in the second, there is recognition of the realities of our age and a readiness, while upholding the interests of American capitalism, to move toward talks and compromises.

People here have recently been speaking of Washington's desire to seek an improvement in Soviet-American relations on a broad range of questions. A natural and promising thing, you would think, provided that Washington can rid itself of the idea that relations with the Soviet Union can be built on a "position of strength."

"The need for mutual understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union has never been more insistent than it is now. Our country's worried citizens have observed with alarm how relations with the USSR have deteriorated, reaching possibly the lowest point since the end of World War II. Congress shares the Americans' concern. It is quite obvious that we must find ways of improving relations with the Soviet Union and work for a more peaceful existence," Congressman John Seiberling writes in a foreword to a "Congress round table" report. These words reflect the mood of millions of Americans.

Many people here believe that 1985 offers certain opportunities for Soviet-U.S. relations to return to a healthy atmosphere of peaceful coexistence. This would have tremendous positive consequences not only for the two countries' peoples, but for the whole world. This will be possible when Washington renounces the approach which Fulbright called the "recklessness of strength," rids itself of its anticommunist illusions, and looks reality soberly in the face.

USSR PAPER REJECTS BBC STORY ON SS-20'S IN GDR

PM101015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov "Rejoinder": "BBC Fables"]

[Text] Lies, they say, are short-lived. Perhaps that is true, but they also say that rumor fills the earth. That is what various kinds of anti-Soviets gamble on. Their intention is as perfidious as it is primitive; the most important thing is to start an anti-Soviet fable, and then, as Don Basilio, Beaumarchais' specialist in slander, taught, "devilry is abroad in the world."

This was the outcome which the radio falsifiers from the British BBC were counting on when they unhesitatingly started to assert that Soviet missiles, known in the West as SS-20's, are being deployed on GDR territory. That is a malicious lie. There were and are no such missiles on the territory of the GDR, or of our other allies. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported at one time that as one of the Soviet Union's countermeasures to the siting of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, by agreement with the governments of the GDR and the CSSR, the siting of enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles had begun on those countries' territory. The purpose of this action is common knowledge -- to be ready to give a fitting rebuff to an aggressor if he dares to encroach on the security of our motherland and our allies and friends. However, these are quite different missiles; the Soviet medium-range missiles which the BBC is spreading false information about are only on the Soviet Union's territory.

Moreover, in order to stop the arms race and embark immediately on arms reduction, the USSR has once again convincingly demonstrated its good will. As M.S. Gorbachev stated in a talk with the editor of PRAVDA, the Soviet Union is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and halting the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The moratorium is to last until November of this year. Our country's decision after that will depend on whether the United States follows our example, or whether or not it stops the deployment of its own medium-range missiles in Europe.

The anti-Soviet falsehood released by the British television company can only have a purpose directly opposed to the reduction of armaments, including nuclear armaments, and the lessening of tension in the world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL VIEWS WARSAW PACT ROLE

PM091514 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Brotherhood-in-Arms"]

[Text] The strain of the training battle was growing with every minute. A complex task had been set up for the Soviet and Polish tank crew members operating together. The servicemen expended all their energy to cope with it successfully. The subordinates of Senior Lieutenant S. Tatarin and Second Lieutenant A. Chapli advanced rapidly in this battle, supporting each other with fire and by maneuvering. The two officers became acquainted at the "Friendship-84" joint exercise. Discussing the tasks that had to be resolved, they immediately found a common language. Their precisely organized collaboration became one of the main preconditions of their success. Acting side by side in a complex tactical situation, the Soviet and Polish tank crew members withstood the tough trial by battle.

Such instances are no rarity in reports from the regions of joint excercises by the armed defenders of socialism. They serve as graphic evidence of the indestructible brotherhood-in-arms which unites the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' armies. Educated and led by the socialist states' Marxist-Leninist parties, the brother-servicemen vigilantly stand guard over peace and the peoples' security. The combat community rallying the socialist armies' servicemen is unshakable. It rests on the unity of the socialist countries' socio-economic and political systems, on the commonality of their Marxist-Leninist ideology, and on loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism.

The foundations of the socialist armies' present brotherhood-in-arms were laid in the grim years of World War II. It was born and withstood the gravest ordeals in the flames of the fighting against Hitler's invaders. Servicemen of the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak Army Corps, and at the concluding stage of the war, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Romanian servicemen and representatives of other countries fought alongside the Soviet servicemen.

Victory over fascism was achieved at a high cost. But the wounds inflicted by the recent war had not had time to heal and many cities and villages still lay in ruins when the West's reactionary imperialist circles were already beginning to nurture plans for a new campaign against the Soviet Union and its friends.

The danger of war in the world was sharply intensified. The "cold war" unleashed by the imperialists, the creation of the aggressive NATO bloc, and then the inclusion in that bloc of West Germany, whose ruling circles were openly straining for revenge -- all this made it a prime necessity to rally the socialist states wtill more closely in the face of the obvious threat from imperialism.

The Warsaw Pact, concluded in the interests of safeguarding peace and security, because a reliable shield for the gains of socialism. Signed nearly 30 years ago, in May 1955, it incorporated Lenin's ideas of proletarian internationalism and of the need for the peoples' unity and cohesion to repel the intrigues of imperialism. The principles on whose basis the Warsaw Pact organization was created fully accord with the norms of international law and the UN Charter.

For nearly 3 decades now the joint armed might of the socialist community states has been reliably countering imperialism's aggressive designs. The role of the firm unity of the fraternal armies' servicemen and their close combat collaboration is particularly great under conditions when the policy of the West's reactionary circles is becoming increasingly aggressive and adventurist.

Never before has such a terrible threat loomed over mankind. It has been caused by the frenzied arms race unleashed by the United States and its closest NATO allies. Against the will of the peoples, new U.S. first-strike unclear missiles are being deployed in West Europe, which has already reached saturation point for all types of weapons. Mountains of weapons are also growing in other parts of the world. Imperialism's militarist forces have produced sinister "star wars" plans.

Faced with the increased danger from the aggressive forces of imperialism gambling on achieving military superiority, the socialist community states have been obliged to be tirelessly concerned for the consolidation of their defense capability. The retaliatory measures which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are undertaking to safeguard their security are strictly within the limits necessary to maintain equilibrium of forces and neutralize the specific danger to the USSR and its allies. The socialist countries do not seek military superiority over the United States and NATO countries. However, to preserve world peace they will not allow the existing parity to be disrupted. In the complex international situation, the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum noted, it is more important than ever to maintain our motherland's defense capability at a level at which potential aggressors are well aware than an encroachment on the security of the Soviet land and its allies and on Soviet people's peaceful life will be met by a crushing retaliatory strike. Our glorious Armed Forces will continue to have everything necessary for that.

The socialist community peoples see the main guarantee of peace in the unity of actions of their Marxist-Leninist parties, in the firm alliance and indestructible fraternity of the socialist countries' peoples and armies. At the meeting this March between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of the Warsaw Pact states' party and government delegations, it was emphasized that under the contitions of the complex international situation the consolidation of the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion and the intensification of the coordination of their actions in the international arena acquires special significance. The meeting stressed the Warsaw Pact states' desire to seek consistently and in a constructive spirit to ease international tension, to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and to take effective steps in the field of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the prevention of the militarization of space.

The brotherhood-in-arms which unites the servicemen of the socialist state' armies is strengthening with every passing year. The present defenders of socialism are worthily continuing the revolutionary and combat traditions of older generations. United by the commonality of their class interests and by their indestructible friendship, they are tirelessly improving their combat skill and honing their skills in wielding weapons and combat equipment.

The Warsaw Pact states armies' joint exercises serve well the further consolidation of the combat brotherhood of the armed defenders of socialism. The exercises rehearse questions of interaction between the categories of troops, formation, and units of the allied armies, improve the training of commanders and staffs, and the field, air, and naval training of the personnel, see lively exchange of experience in troop and staff training and experience of party-political work, and strengthen the friendship of the allied armies' servicemen. Joint exercises have become a veritable school for the combat collaboration and patriotic and international education of the fraternal armies' servicemen. The high degree of skill of the fraternal armies' servicemen and their readiness to defend socialism were graphically manifested at last year's "Shield-84" joint exercises. The subordinates of Soviet Army Lieutenant Colonel V. Novikov, GDR National People's Army Major G. Yu. Zaydel; and Bulgarian People's Army Major D. Stoyanov performed excellently during the exercise. Other subunits taking part in the excercise also fulfilled their combat training tasks successfully.

A multiplicity of indestructible threads of friendship link the class brothers, the brothers-in-arms. The defenders of socialism do not meet only during joint exercises. Joint camp rallies of the allied armies' servicemen have become a good tradition. During these gatherings there is useful exchange of experience of combat and political training.

Commanders and political workers are called on to make extensive use of leading experience of international education to further enhance the effectiveness of friendly ties between the fraternal armies. It is essential to constantly improve and make more effective use of forms and methods of consolidating combat collaboration which have proved themselves in practice and to display creative initiative and activeness and seek the maximum effectiveness of the work that is done in the interests of stregthening the socialist countries' defense capability.

The indestructible combat fraternity of the Warsaw Pact states' peoples and armies and the mighty combat potential of the Joint Armed Forces serve as a reliable obstacle on the path of the imperialist forces' aggressive intrigues and as a firm foundation for peace and the people's security.

WW II ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

LD092305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1144 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War opened today in Moscow in the central house of the Soviet Army. Taking part in the conference are prominent Soviet military leaders, historians, and scientists; representatives from the countries of the socialist community; and representatives of international scientific societies. The conference was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Chief Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The conference opened with an address by Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Those gathered greeted with applause greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to participants of the conference, which were read out by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Academician Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of PRAVDA, delivered a report on the universal historical significance of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and the fight to preserve peace and security of peoples. Reports were delivered at the conference by Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; olodarskiy, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Directorate and doctor of economic sciences; and Academician Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee. Then thematic sections began work at the conference.

Central Committee Greeting

PM101016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the scientific conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War

The CPSU Central Committee greets the participants in the scientific conference devoted to the memorable date -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party our people and their Armed Forces defended the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland and made a decisive contribution to the rout of Hitlerite Germany and the liberation of Europe from fascist slavery. The glorious feats of soldiers of the Army and Navy, Soviet partisans and members of underground and working people in the rear will not fade over the ages. Soviet science played a significant role in the attainment of victory. Thanks to the efforts made by scientists, designers, engineers and the working class, our Army was equipped with the most sophisticated types of weapons and combat technology. Scientists took an active part in ideological and political work on the front and at the rear, exposing the misanthropic ideology of fascism.

Fighters belonging to military formations, guerrilla armies and detachments from Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Hungary, members of the resistance movement and antifascist underground, fought selflessly against the fascist invader. A great contribution to the attainment of victory in World War II was made by the peoples and armies of the United States, Great Britain, France, China and other states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Victory in the Great Patriotic War was won by the Soviet people in the name of peace and life on earth. Following firmly the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union consistently pursues the policy of detente and international cooperation, of preventing a new war. However, aggressive imperialist forces, ignoring the lessons of the last war, are freely cranking up the nuclear arms race, intending to spread it into space, too.

Falsifying history, bourgeois propaganda is striving to remove responsibility from those who unleashed World War II and helped fascists come to power in Germany, and belittles the role of the USSR in routing the fascist invader and in saving world civilization. Attempts are being made in the West to annul the agreed decisions of the principal members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition who jointly defined the foundations of the postwar structure.

Scientists are called upon to expose in a convincing way the historical truth about the causes and outcome of the last war, to give a reasoned rebuff to all kinds of myths and conjectures of the apologists of imperialism, to their attempts to blacken our social system, to distort the peace-loving policy of the USSR and other socialist countries.

The heroic accomplishments of the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces have always been and remain an inexhaustible source inculcating Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Historical experience teaches that it is necessary to fight against war before it has started. The present complicated international situation calls for heightened class vigilance, for active opposition to the machinations of militaristic circles, exposure of revanchism, unification of all progressive forces on earth in the struggle for peace, against the nuclear threat.

Soviet people are meeting the great holiday of victory in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm and monolithic cohesion round the Communist Party. They direct all their creative energy toward speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country, toward meeting in a worthy way the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the participants in the present scientific conference and foreign guests successful and productive work.

The CPSU Central Committee

'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON WW II, SDI, S. AFRICA

PM091150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Kharlanov "International Review"]

[Text] Spring of Liberation

Once again spring is coming to the earth. The same spring as always, and yet it is unique every time. At different times by the calendar rivers become clear of ice, and apple orchards break into blossom. Different political events fit into these weeks, when the sun rises higher and higher and the days grow longer.

During similar April days 40 years ago Soviet liberator servicemen and soldiers of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition stormed the last bastions of fascism. "Hope is coming from the east," newspapers wrote at the time.

The peoples greeted the spring of 1945 in the belief that it would bring peace, a just social system, and the establishment of good-neighborliness in relations among states. And now, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory, people ask themselves this question: Has everything been done in the world to prevent a new war and strengthen the atmosphere of trust and cooperation among the countries of the world?

The Hungarian people and all their friends have solemnly marked the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism -- a date which became a turning point in the Hungarian people's destiny. At the ceremony in Budapest devoted to this festival it was stated that the Hungarian people are rightly proud of the results achieved over 4 decades of free development along the socialist path and that Hungarian-Soviet friendship is of lasting significance for Hungarians.

Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, which has become over the years of socialism a city of 400,000 inhabitants with developed industry and rich cultural establishments, has joyfully celebrated the 40th anniversary of its liberation.

The peoples not only in Europe but throughout the world remember the lasting significance of the defeat of fascist Germany. As the international meeting in Cairo organized on the initiative of the AAPSO pointed out, the victory over Hitlerism was an event of worldwide historic significance which made it possible for the peoples to embark on the path of peace and social progress.

The lessons of history teach us that if the peoples of the world unanimously set themselves great aims, they invariably achieve success. This is true not only for wartime but also for days of peace. The present international situation demands that all people of goodwill, and primarily state leaders, make it their task to return to the policy of detente, to halt the arms race, and to establish good-neighborliness in relations among countries.

The possibilities of expanding cooperation between the USSR and Canada were mentioned during the talks held in Moscow between our two countries' foreign ministers. J. Clark, who was on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, declared that the new Canadian Government proceeds from the premise that bilateral relations between Canada and the USSR must continue to develop along the path already established.

It is known that the USSR, as previously, wishes to maintain good relations with Canada. There is a whole number of directions in our bilateral relations in which cooperation is mutually advantageous. This applies to the development of trade and cultural ties and to issues concerning the Arctic and northern regions of both countries. But, of course, the sphere of international policy is the most spacious arena for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Canada. This concerns, in particular, preventing the militarization of space, reducing nuclear weapons, and, as the first step toward this, freezing the arsenals of them.

The session of the permanent Soviet-French Mixed Commission on Scientific, Technical, and Economic Cooperation held in Paris was a new step in the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and France. Chief attention during the session was concentrated on the possibilities for further activating and strengthening ties between our countries. An accord was reached on the preparation of a draft agreement on economic cooperation for the period 1986-1990.

These facts show once again that goodwill and the desire for cooperation are a necessary condition for improving the international atmosphere.

By Hook or By Crook

"An initiative which gives rise to a mass of doubts" -- this is how Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES in one of its recent issues once again evaluates the American plans for the militarization of space, over which there were stormy debates once again last week both in Washington and in the capitals of the U.S. allies. Two years ago, when this initiative was first made public, the newspaper writes, it gave rise to many doubts and little joy. Skeptics at once called it "star wars," and, as one former American defense secretary said, "people chuckled." Now people no longer chuckle: Things are taking too serious a turn.

Indeed, Washington's plans to shift the arms race into space are now causing ever greater alarm in the world. In the United States itself the plans for the militarization of space are opposed not only by committed peace champions and mass antiwar organizations but also by many eminent figures in the leading political parties.

This criticism takes a whole number of directions, but the chief argument against the "star wars" plans is the fact that this project will inevitably lead to a new spiral of the arms race at an immeasurably more dangerous and costly level and will be a destabilizing element in the entire international situation. Former Democrat President J. Carter told THE NEW YORK TIMES that the program proposed by President Reagan erects an "insuperable obstacle" in the way of a U.S.-Soviet agreement in the sphere of limiting the arms race. The former president warns the present administration against attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union by means of an unchecked increase in military spending. The Russians have demonstrated in the past that they will do everything to prevent themselves from lagging behind the United States, he said.

Replying to R. Reagan, who once again declared this week that he will not countenance any "compromise" with Congress in matters of reducing appropriations for the space arms program, G. Ferraro, former U.S. vice presidential candidate for the Democratic Party, said that the White House's attempts to take the "star wars" program out of the scope of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms could torpedo the Soviet-American dialogue in the sphere of limiting arms.

A great many Americans now reject the pseudo-peace-loving phraseology of the White House and the hypocritical attempts to rechristen the MX missile -- a first-strike weapon -- as a "peacekeeper" and to call the crazy plans to shift the arms race into space the "Strategic Defense Initiative." "MX and 'star wars,'" L. Weicker, Republican senator from Connecticut, writes in THE WASHINGTON POST, "are not defensive arms: They are designed for waging nuclear war and, as such, they undermine strategic security." "The secret of 'star wars,'" the prominent American commentator T. Powers points out in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, "is that this program is designed to defend arms, not people. The aim is not to deprive the Russians of the possibility of threatening us but to guarantee that we can threaten them."

This is what should be specially pointed out: While encountering sharp criticism of the space militarization program within its own country, in its external relations Washington presents the matter as though this question has already been decided and the whole of America has now rallied unanimously behind the White House. It only remains for the U.S. allies, it is said, to "fulfill the role of loyal but silent partners even when they totally disagree with the U.S. position," as Britain's THE OBSERVER wrote.

The desire to achieve a kind of reverse linkage is discernible in this policy. If Washington succeeds in involving its NATO allies and Japan, for example, in the "star wars" research program, then the U.S. Administration will find it easier to cope with opposition inside the country by alluding to the "solidarity" of the whole Western world.

This is why the propaganda indoctrination and pressuring of the U.S. partners in military blocs are being increasingly intensified with every passing week with a view to making them, by hook or by crook, abandon their objections and reservations relating to the space militarization plans. Everything has been set in motion: blackmail with "Soviet military superiority," deception as regards the true aims of the "star wars" program, speculation as to the possibility of the United States' sharing the latest technology with the allies, and even rude peremptory shouts and personal insults.

Thus, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State R. Burt recently tried in a most undiplomatic form to simultaneously stand to attention seven West European states which are partners of the United States. They had gathered, you see, to discuss arms control problems, including as regards "star wars," at a session of the Council of the Western European Union, to which France, the FRG, Britian, Italy, and the Benelux countries belong. In a special letter to the governments of the seven countries Burt warned them to abandon their attempts to achieve a common stand on arms control outside the NATO framework.

The Pentagon has also set itself the aim of exerting additional pressure on public opinion in the United States and its allies by issuing a new edition of the "Soviet Military Power" pamphlet. The text of the pamphlet itself, which contains many illustrations, and the commentary on it provided by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger have been compiled according to the guileless method of falsifiers. Accuse your opponent of what you do yourself. This "picture book" falsely accuses the Soviet Union of also preparing for "star wars," although in so doing its authors have not bothered to submit any real proof to back it up.

It is hard to guess whether Washington's propaganda tricks will make any impression. But one thing can be said: The unseemly maneuvers and the outright lies to which the defenders of the "star wars" program are now resorting once again accentuate its bankruptcy and show how dangerous these plans are and how much they are at variance with the aspirations of the world's peoples.

Showing Their Teeth

Throughout recent days reports have been coming in from South Africa about bloody reprisals against the country's indigenous population, which is protesting the inhuman apartheid system. Regular troops have been sent into the settlements near the country's major cities -- into which black Africans have been driven in accordance with racist laws -- in order to reinforce the police forces. The commanders of punitive squads are permitted to use firearms "at their own discretion," without asking for the authorities' permission.

The police and soldiers comb the streets of these settlements, district by district, using weapons and tear gas in the slightest cases of disobedience. The goons beat up women and children and make mass arrests. More than 50 Africans have died at their hands in the past 2 weeks alone.

Everything indicates that the Pretoria regime has prepared the present flare-up of violence in the Republic of South Africa calmly and coolly. The recent months have shown that the farce over "constitutional reforms" in the Republic of South Africa, which was designed to deceive the world public, has failed ingloriously. The overwhelming majority of half-castes and persons of Indian extraction refused to participate in the comedy of the elections to a "multicameral parliament." The leaders of these groups of the population declared their solidarity with the widening struggle of the indigenous Africans, who have been deprived of all political rights.

So then the racists decided to return to the traditional "iron fist" policy in an attempt to halt the growing wave of protest against apartheid with a regime of terror and repression. The authorities organized a deliberate provocation, shooting up a peaceful funeral procession in the African settlement of Langa. Immediately after that the authorities arrested a number of leaders of mass democratic organizations on trumped-up charges of "high treason" and sent punitive detachments into the ghettos where representatives of the indigenous African population are "interned."

At the same time as beefing up police tyranny inside the country, the rulers of the Republic of South Africa are intensifying their policy of subversion and terrorism in the southern part of the African Continent.

The racists of the Republic of South Africa are constantly threatening the security of Angola, Mozambique, and the other "Frontline" States in southern Africa, and they arm and finance gangs of mercenaries, enjoying here the patronage and support of imperialist circles in the United States and certain other Western countries. As (V. Matlou), spokesman for the African National Congress of South Africa in Nigeria, declared, "Washington's so-called policy of 'constructive engagement' with the apartheid regime encourages the racists to step up terror against the African majority in South Africa and to escalate aggression against the 'Frontline' States."

"The Reagan administration has turned the Republic of South Africa into one of the links of its policy," NEWSWEEK magazine writes, "and American companies have invested $2.3 billion in the Republic of South Africa economy, and if you total up bank loans and share capital, it turns out that the Americans have invested approximately $14 billion in a country which has become an 'international outcast.'"

Washington likes to argue that the United States is putting pressure on the Republic of South Africa to "liberalize" its system. However, NEWSWEEK concludes, "the 3.4 million 'Coloreds' and people of Asian origin in the Republic of South Africa are still considered 'second-class' citizens, while the country's 24 million Africans are not considered citizens at all."

Despite the terror and repression, the oppressed majority of South Africa's population is continuing the struggle for political and social rights. Mass demonstrations are being held in the country under the slogans "Shame on the Butchers!" and "Long Live the African National Congress of South Africa!" The Africans' struggle for freedom and civil rights is growing and strengthening.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH O'NEILL-LED DELEGATION

LD091620 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received a delegation of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress led by Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House, in the Kremlin today. The delegation are currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Their conversation concerned the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations and the state of affairs in the world. Having pointed out the exceptional importance of relations between the USSR and the USA as a factor of international politics, Andrey Gromyko set out the causes of the remaining tension between the two countries. Special attention was given to matters aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and at ending the arms race on earth, and at radically reducing nuclear arms. It was emphasized that the Geneva talks open up a good opportunity for reaching agreements in all these fields. Whether the opportunity will be realized depends on the U.S. side.

In this connection Andrey Gromyko drew the attention of the U.S. congressmen to the recently published interview of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to a PRAVDA editor, the interview in which a new big step of the USSR -- the introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of realization of other reply measures in Europe -- was announced along with other important theses.

The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko said, is for achieving tangible concrete results both at the talks in Geneva and in other directions of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The U.S. congressmen, for their part, maintained that the U.S. plans to create and deploy space-based weapons systems, or in other words, plans aimed at militarizing outer space, do not ostensibly pursue aggressive aims and are of defensive character.

At the same time they declared for the normalization of relations between the USSR and the USA, expressing hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks that have been started in Geneva on nuclear and space arms will promote the attainment of this goal.

TOLKUNOV, O'NEILL COMMENT ON DISCUSSIONS

LD091652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr (TASS) -- "The discussions between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and members of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives were interesting and important. They have undoubtedly facilitated the further improvement of mutual understanding between representatives of our countries' supreme legislative bodies," stressed Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was speaking today at a breakfast given by the USSR Supreme Soviet in honor of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives delegation, led by Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House. The delegation arrived in Moscow on 7 April on an official visit, by invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"Side by side with fundamental differences", continued Lev Tolkunov, "our two countries have many common basic interests and tasks, the most important of which is to guarantee peace and security."

"The Soviet-U.S. talks being held in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons are a manifestation of this mutual interest, and we profoundly hope that a serious and honest dialogue with your country will help to reduce tension and improve the situation in the world."

"Meetings with Soviet people," said Lev Tolkunov, "will help you learn about our people's hopes and yearnings, and to become convinced that Soviet people want to live in peace, as good neighbors with all peoples."

"It is not without symbolic importance," Lev Tolkunov said, "that our meeting is taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, a struggle in which our countries were allies."

Replying, Thomas O'Neill stressed that "the conversations at the Supreme Soviet had been frank and businesslike."

"There were differences in our positions," he said, "but in the process of dialogue we have begun to understand one another better." "We all share the sincere wish to improve relations between our countries," Thomas O'Neill said, "since peace throughout the world depends on us."

SOVIET CENTRAL PAPERS VIEW PENTAGON PAMPHLET

PRAVDA: Weinberger Confused

PM091419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Pack of Lies"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Apr -- The booklet "Soviet Military Power" published in eight languages by the Pentagon in a large new edition is a crude propaganda fake which bears no relation to reality. Its main aim is to fuel even further the psychosis in the West around the alleged "Soviet threat" and to justify the massive military preparations undertaken by the Reagan administration. Many soberminded observers in the United States and elsewhere had this opinion further confirmed by the inconsistent and confused "explanations" given by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger at a press conference organized especially for this purpose. The press conference was relayed on television in North America, a number of West European countries, and Japan.

The Pentagon chief did all he could to prove what cannot be proved; namely, that the Soviet Union rather than the United States is forcing the implementation of plans for the militarization of space. Citing entirely imaginary "data" which the purveyors of disinformation from the CIA, the State Department, and the Pentagon have crammed into the booklet, he also tried to intimidate his audience with the "tremendous scale of the Soviet nuclear buildup."

The heaps of lies collapsed like a house of cards under the barrage of skeptical questions from journalists. When in reply to one of these questions Weinberger accused the Soviet Union, apart from all else, also of "copying" certain models of the latest U.S. arms, it was sensibly pointed out to him that his utterance was in direct contradiction with his claims about the U.S. "lag." "It looks like the United States rather than the Soviet Union is spurring on the arms race, does it not?" the journalists asked. Weinberger, visibly confused, failed to give a clear answer.

Essentially, his audience also did not get an answer to the question why the administration -- while constantly claiming that the ABM defense system with space-based elements which Washington is planning will be conducive to the "strengthening of universal security" -- is displaying such alarm lest the Soviet Union should overtake the United States in this sphere.

The Pentagon chief could think of nothing better to say than that this stance is connected with the "Soviet Union's aspirations to world supremacy." What is this if not passing the buck?

More and more people in the United States and throughout the world recognize the deliberate and malicious lies in anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns, lies by means of which the U.S. military-industrial complex is fueling the arms race. "Every year at this time the Pentagon launches a propaganda campaign in an effort to frighten the U.S. public to death and induce it to support new increases in the appropriations for the arms race," Rear Admiral G. La Roque, retired, prominent U.S. public figure, has declared.

IZVESTIYA: Pentagon 'Joke'

PM100933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Palladin: "The Pentagon Is Feigning Poverty"]

[Text] Washington -- The Pentagon is sparing no effort in an attempt to justify historically unprecedented expenditure on military preparations. The U.S. capital recently published the fourth and latest bogey entitled "Soviet Military Power." While the first of C. Weinberger's propaganda endeavors had 99 pages, the present fruit of the Pentagon's fantasy is 44 pages longer and the number of copies has increased correspondingly -- to 398,000.

Nonetheless, in terms of content, the brood hatched by the militarists and anti-Soviets all bear a family resemblance. As was the case 1, 2, and 3 and 1/2 years ago, the brochure is prefaced by a compilation from the hand of the Pentagon chief himself, ending in a call for an even more frenzied arms race. As before, the falsification published on glossy paper bristles with fabrications. Also as before, the photographs which travel from one publication to the next (sometimes blurred, touched-up pictures of something unrecognizable which the booklet calls a Soviet submarine, missile, or aircraft) are submerged in a sea of maps, diagrams, and other graphic fabrications.

The brochure's compilers have firmly grasped the principle described by Andrew Cockburn, author of the book "The Threat" [Ugroza"]: "Soviet weapons which have not yet been invented are always more formidable than those which are known and are therefore irreplaceable as a lever for extracting appropriations for building up military efforts."

However the press here may strive to play up to the Pentagon, THE NEW YORK TIMES could not refrain from commenting: "The publication (of the brochure -- A.P.) has coincided with the start of the discussion of the military appropriations bill in the Senate Armed Services Committee." This is also a hoary old method, incidentally; the timing of Congress' work to satisfy the U.S. military's demands can perfectly well be checked against the organization of these shows. In this case, at Weinberger's instigation it is "laser installations" which have been chosen as "the Soviet weapon which has not yet been invented." It is not hard to guess why: The White House is most impatient to set about implementing the "star wars" plan.

In an attempt to intimidate Americans and West Europeans with "the Soviet military threat," the present administration is not being original, since all previous presidential "teams" which have occupied the White House since the war have engaged in the same exercise. Only the present Washington administration has feigned poverty, deliberately understating U.S. military might.

However, as THE NEW YORK TIMES recently noted, never before has the United States spent as much on building up its military muscle. Suffice it to say that Pentagon's budget has exceeded $300 billion for the first time. As THE WASHINGTON POST put it, a record tempo has been set for the conveyor producing the instruments of death in the United States. The White House has just achieved appropriations for the creation of a new batch of first-strike ICBM's -- the MX missiles. The administration is strenuously pushing through plans to militarize space. There is not enough space in this newspaper report to reproduce in full the inventory of the Pentagon arsenal, as the latest "Soviet Military Power" publication may aptly be called a twofold falsification.

Incidentally, at first it was intended to publish this Pentagon opus on 1 April. Then they suddenly remembered that in America this date is called "April Fool's Day," when making fools of each other is not only not forbidden but is even expected. In order not to give themselves away, the compilers of the militarist lampoon put off its publication for a day. But that has not made the Pentagon "joke" any merrier.

PENTAGON BANS PUBLICATION OF PHOTO OPTICS REPORTS

LD100859 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Washing April 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports: The U.S. Defense Department has banned several dozen reports to be presented at a symposium on latest advances in photo-optics, due this week, from being made public. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the Pentagon had also demanded a number of sessions there to be held behind closed doors. Attendance would be granted to only those scientists who would sign a written pledge not to make public the questions to be discussed at the symposium.

The Pentagon motivated the act of interference by citing a recently enacted bill which allows it to ban the spread of practically any information under the pretext of ensuring "national security interests". So far as the forthcoming symposium is concerned, the Defense Department hurried to build a wall of secrecy round it because it will discuss laser technology.

The Reagan administration, which is seeking to extend the arms race to outer space, is working on a whole number of programs for developing newest kinds of weapons in the "star wars" frameworks. According to press reports, much attention is being paid to the development of lasers to knock out objects in space and on earth. Local news analysts say that the Pentagon apparently hopes also this time to draw certain information in this field for further use for militarist purposes.

THE WASHINGTON POST said that in 1980 alone the Defense Department had imposed various bans on the activities of attenders at scientific conferences not less than 13 times.

PENTAGON NOTIFIES CONGRESS OF FRG MISSILE SALE

LD091206 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 9 TASS -- The Pentagon has notified Congress about its intention to sell 866 Harm super-sonic air-to-ground missiles, which are designed to knock out radars, to West Germany. The deal will be worth an overall 390 million dollars. UPI news agency quoted the Pentagon as saying in the notification that the sale of the missiles would help to ensure the aims of U.S. foreign policy and national security.

This deal is further evidence of the increasing role played by Bonn in the military preparations of the North Atlantic bloc. This year alone the Pentagon has announced its intention to supply the Federal Republic of Germany with 110 M-1 standard ship-to-air missiles as well as a batch of non-nuclear munitions worth 79 million dollars. Besides, the United States and West Germany have reached agreement on the sale of 779 Patriot anti-aircraft guided missiles, 14 radars and 12 guiding systems to a total sum of more than 1.1 billion dollars to the latter.

U.S. CONTINUES NUCLEAR TESTING DESPITE UN APPEAL

LD092206 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 9 TASS -- Despite an appeal of the U.N. General Assembly for an immediate end on nuclear weapons tests, the United States continues underground nuclear explosions. It had been officially announced that last Saturday another nuclear explosion, the fourth this year, with a yield of 20 kt was carried out at the Nevada testing range. Last year the United States exploded a total of 14 underground nuclear devices, which testifies to the intensive development by the Pentagon of new types of deadly weapons and to the improvement of the existing nuclear arms arsenals.

This also explains why Washington has not yet put into effect the treaties concluded by it with the Soviet Union in 1974 and 1976 on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The Soviet side has repeatedly offered the USA to ratify those treaties but Washington is still refusing to do so.

Washington actually thwarted the tripartite talks of the USSR, USA and Britain to work out a treaty on the universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. It is as a consequence of the dramatic tilt of the present U.S. Administration towards the nuclear arms race that the talks were unilaterally broken off by the West.

The Soviet Union suggested almost 5 years ago a moratorium on all nuclear testing so as to contribute to the early conclusion of a treaty on the universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. But the United States did not accept that proposal as it wished to have a free hand for the further stockpiling of nuclear armaments.

On December 12, 1984, the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to approve a resolution expressing the will of the world community for an immediate end to all nuclear testing. Carrying on underground nuclear explosions, the United States is demonstrating its unwillingness to respect the will of the peoples of the world.

MOSCOW ON RAMIFICATIONS OF U.S. AID TO TURKEY

LD091749 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary entitled "The Real Truth About Washington's Promises of Aid to Turkey"]

[Text] In commenting on Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the American press stresses that the United States will continue its extensive aid to Turkey's economic development and publicizes President Reagan's statement that several new economic agreements are being signed.

It is reported that the IMF and other monetary organizations under the control of the U.S. Administration will participate in the implementation of these agreements. The promises of aid and related agreements are being presented as a radical program aimed at supporting economic reforms designed to overcome the socioeconomic difficulties faced by Turkey. Now we must ask the question whether such highly publicized American aid has ever eased Turkey's economic situation. Turkey, as you know, has been receiving aid from the United States for over 30 years now. Let us then cast an eye on what Turkish papers say on this subject.

In an article entitled "American Aid and Turkey," MILLIYET has written that the negative effects of this so-called aid were reflected in the dizzying level of the country's external debt, in ever increasing inflation, rocketing prices, and unemployment. CUMHURIYET, in turn, has written that American aid to Turkey was always given with an eye to the aims of American monopolies and financial institutions first. As for the talk by those heading these institutions and by President Reagan himself about aid to Turkey and equal partnership, these constitute nothing but a smokescreen to cover up the selfish nature of the activities in Turkey of American monopolies. The truth is that the old colonial policy of plundering is maintained behind this smokescreen, the only difference lying in the methods which are new and more flexible, such as economic methods like providing credits on enslaving conditions. The IMF and other monetary institutions are attaching strict conditions to credits that are aimed at controlling Turkey's economic policies. According to the [Turkish] ANKA agency, the IMF is now asking Turkey to reduce investments in the state sector. This demand is, without fail, directed at undermining the key branches of the economy, particularly heavy industry. Everybody understands that heavy industry forms the basis of the economic independence -- and, hence, the political independence -- of every country. In accordance with IMF wishes, certain enterprises owned by the state were placed in the hands of private persons, the country's doors were opened to foreign capital, the Turkish currency was allowed to have a floating rate, and the value of the Turkish currency fell by a factor of 50 against the U.S. dollar in the past 20 years. Nor is this all: According to ANKA once again, the IMF wants the curtailment of expenditures on public needs and is pushing the Turkish Government to further increase the prices of essential commodities and products of enterprises in the state sector.

Turkish papers connect the continued fall in the standard of living of broad masses of people, the freeze in the workers' wages, the increase in the high cost of living, and other socioeconomic difficulties with the implementation of these demands.

These, then, are the facts. They show once again the kind of consequences entailed by American aid, presented and publicized as a program to support Turkey's economic development. No amount of talk about honey will produce any sweetness in the mouth.

USSR-PRC POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD091529 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Another round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations has begun in Moscow. Both delegations are led by special government envoys, the Soviet by Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and the Chinese by Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH JAPAN

LD092105 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo April 9 TASS -- Correspondent Vassiliy Golovnin reporting:

A program of cooperation between Soviet and Japanese organizations in 1985 was signed here today with the mediation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries (SSOD) and the Japanese Association for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries. In keeping with the program exhibitions of photographs devoted to the achievements of the Soviet Union in the economy, culture and sciences will be held in Japan. Film festivals will be organized and exchanges in books, phonograph records and music scores continued. The document provides for joint meetings and symposiums involving journalists and scientists from the two countries.

Addressing the signing ceremony, Shigeioshi Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries, said that the realization of the program would promote mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Japan. Expanded contacts in science and culture, he stressed, would be a contribution to the development of goodneighborly relations between the two countries.

In the existing international situation stronger ties between our two neighboring countries are especially important, Koji Sugimori, general secretary of the Japanese Association for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries, told the TASS correspondent. Japanese people are traditionally interested in Soviet culture. A stable development of working contacts between research organization of the Soviet Union and Japan is mutually beneficial, he said.

TRADE BETWEEN GEORGIAN SSR, DPRK REPORTED

SK101119 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Dear listeners: Many enterprises in the Soviet Union are receiving and processing orders from the DPRK for various industrial facilities and manufactures. Our station correspondent, who visited the Georgian SSR, which is located in the southern region of the Soviet Union, said:

The plants and enterprises in the Georgian SSR are exporting their goods to 80 countries, including the DPRK. A number of enterprises in the DPRK placed orders with the Kirov Machine Tool Plant in Tbilisi. This plant is supplying Korean friends with automatic lathes and programmed machine tools of high labor productivity. The Rustavi Metallurgical Plant group, one of the largest enterprises in these lines, has also had close economic ties with the fraternal country for many years. This plant exports rolled products, large-aperture conducts, and other products to the DPRK [words indistinct] products of [words indistinct] plant are also well known. This reminds us of the fact that ferroalloy -- an alloy of iron, chrome, and manganese -- is used to produce high-quality steel. The DPRK experts highly value this ferroalloy. The (Kidro Metu Privor) plant in Grini also supplies goods to the DPRK through the Soviet external trade organizations. The instruments manufactured by this enterprise are used extensively by seamen and meteorological workers [words indistinct]. [Word indistinct] plant produced the instruments for measuring the rate of ocean currents. Such instruments, submerged in the ocean depths, measure data concerning the speed and direction of ocean currents. These instruments are essential for captains and navigators. [Words indistinct] is also exporting facilities for the enterprises of various canned food industries, and the raw materials, including manganic ore.

The Georgian SSR, on the other hand, receives supplies of various goods from the DPRK.

RAJIV GANDHI TO VISIT 'SECOND HALF OF MAY'

LD091628 Moscow Television in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Apr 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement which has been reached, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will visit the Soviet Union on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership during the second half of May this year.

INDIA'S ROLE IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT HAILED

LD092202 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Bogatov writes:

India is rightfully assigned the role of the initiator of the Non-Aligned Movement. The idea of non-alignment was first proclaimed by Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1947, soon after the Indian people broke away from the colonial slavery.

Jawahar Lal Nehru saw a way to the ensurance of genuine independence of the emergent countries and peoples in non-accession to military blocs directed against the USSR. The way was inseparably connected with a struggle for the strengthening of peace and international security, for an end to the race of arms, nuclear ones, in the first place, and for peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states.

The platform of an active struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism, for peace and freedom of peoples fully accorded with the interests of young states. The Non-Aligned Movement now includes more than a hundred member states.

From the very first days of the existence of the Non-Aligned Movement, the peace policy pursued by India has been having a positive effect on the formation of its strategy in world affairs. The peaceful policy of the authoritative Asian country has acquired special importance since it became the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

In January this year Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India again reaffirmed that his country together with the other non-aligned states will actively struggle for universal peace, disarmament and for the establishment of a just economic order in the world.

However, some people do not like such stand. This is what accounts for the fact that the country for a number of years has been a target of subversive activity from the outside. Its foes overtly set themselves as an object to fan up internal discord, to surround India with hostile regimes and to undermine its influence in the Non-Aligned Movement.

As for the Soviet Union, our country regards with sympathies the efforts of the friendly Indian people to strengthen the country's national independence and unity, to solve the problems of its socio-economic development and to raise the role of India in the world affairs. This was emphasised in the message sent by the Council of Ministers of the USSR to Rajiv Gandhi on the occasion of his entering upon the duties of the prime minister of India.

People in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are convinced that India as the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement will continue to make a tangible contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and establishing equitable economic relations between peoples. In this cause it can always rely on the firm support of its tested friends.

INDIA-UK DIFFERENCES, THATCHER VISIT DISCUSSED

BK091646 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has begun her trip to Southeast and South Asia. She will make a brief visit to India toward the end of her six-nation tour of this region. News agency reports say that her visit will take place at a time when considerably cool relations exist between the two countries.

AFP says that since November last year, relations between Britain and India have in fact become static. The visits of British Defense Secretary Heseltine and Deputy Secretary of Trade Norman Lamont scheduled for February were canceled. Most Indian newspapers believe that the difficulties in relations between Britain and India are due to the British authorities patronage of the extremist Sikhs. It is presumed that this matter will also be discussed in their forthcoming talks in Delhi.

The Bombay newspaper [name indistinct] has expressed the view that during her talks in Delhi, the British prime minister will try to remove the uneasiness created in India regarding the subversive activities of the extremist Sikhs in her country. This will hardly be an easy task. THE HINDUSTAN TIMES has said that the Indian Government is dissatisfied with the encouragement given by the British authorities to the terrorists. Many anti-Indian extremist groups guided by Jagjit Singh Chauhan and his supporters are active in Britain. But the British courts, which are experts in arresting supporters of peace, do not take any step against exiled extremist organizations. What justification do they have in this regard?

Speaking in the Indian Parliament a few days ago, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that the Indian Government has drawn the attention of those governments, where anti-Indian organizations have established roots, to the necessity of taking steps against the terrorists and putting a halt to their new crimes. Today the Indian press asks: Do the British authorities understand the cause of uneasiness for India?

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES writes that the reaction of the British Government on the so-called world conference of Sikhs to be held in London should be observed. This conference of exiled Sikhs, who have firm footing in capitalist countries, is to be convened on 13 April, the day Margaret Thatcher arrives in Delhi. Many extremist Sikhs living in the United States, Canada, and the FRG have obtained British visas and are now arriving in London.

The Indian press is expressing doubts on the assurances which may be put forward by the (?British) prime minister. It also draws attention to the fact that there are wide differences of opinion between Britain and India on many international issues. The views of the two sides differ especially on the situation in the Indian Ocean. While India is steadfastly trying to demilitarize the Indian Ocean and make it a zone of peace, the British authorities are encouraging the United States to militarize the ocean in an unprecedented manner. Diego Garcia Island, which was grabbed by Britain from Mauritius, is now being made U.S. nuclear strategic center. In Diego Garcia, U.S. submarines equipped with missiles and nuclear aircraft carriers are being serviced. Many B-52 strategic bombers land on Diego Garcia. Now American nuclear missiles are being sent to this island. It increases the danger to the security of India and other Asian nations.

Keeping all this in mind, many observers have concluded that the next British-India talks will be very difficult.

KARMAL REPORTS TO PDPA POLITBURO ON EDUCATION

LD072136 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul April 7 TASS -- The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) held a meeting here. A report on the state and development of the national education system was made by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan. He said that questions of developing and improving the system of education were constantly in the center of attention of the party and the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. After the April Revolution, Babrak Karmal said, the country has been taking measures to expand the network of schools, provide education to all children of school age and reorganize the system of teaching with a view to gearing curricula to the needs of national development. At the same time, the Afghan leader said, there are still difficulties in that field, caused primarily by the continuing undeclared war conducted by imperialism and reactionary forces on revolutionary Afghanistan.

PRAVDA: PAKISTAN BECOMING U.S. 'SPRINGBOARD'

LD100919 Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- In recent years, Washington has been steadily stepping up efforts to convert Pakistan into a U.S. military-strategic springboard in the Indian Ocean, an instrument of subversive activity against the peaceloving states in that region. The United States and its allies expand the scale of an undeclared war, waged by them against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, PRAVDA writes. The CIA's covert aid to the Afghan counterrevolution will amount to around 250 million dollars this year and combined with the funds, which Washington plans to secure for this purpose from its partners, will total close to 500 million dollars.

The Afghan counterrevolution has set up some 120 camps in Pakistani territory, the newspaper reports. Gangs of counterrevolutionaries, which are infiltrated into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, undergo military training there under the guidance of U.S., Pakistani and other foreign instructors.

Recalling that the Pakistani regime has been resorting to direct military provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan more and more often lately, the newspaper underlines that during the years of the present regime's rule Pakistan's military budget has grown three-fold to reach up to 30,000 million rupees in fiscal 1984-85. The militarization, as is believed, has already brought about an upset in the existing correlation of forces in South Asia and has instigated the arms race.

By turning its country into a source of tension in the region, a door through which an undeclared war against Afghanistan is waged, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, the Pakistani military regime has gone to the point when Islamabad does not have normal relations with either of its neighbours.

COMMENTARY PRAISES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

PM101001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta commentary under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "In the Spirit of Goodwill"]

[Text] In accordance with the decisions of the Vientiane conference of top leaders from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, the latest withdrawal of part of the contingent of Vietnamese volunteers who have been in the PRK at the request of the PRK Government has begun.

This step not only testifies to the manifest goodwill of the three fraternal Indochinese countries. The withdrawal of more than 15,000 Vietnamese volunteers is a sign of the further strengthening of the PRK's positions at home and abroad. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army has won a very important victory during the current dry season. In the northwest of the country, in a virtually inaccessible mountain area, the "lair" of surviving Pol Pot supporters has been routed. The victory proved beyond doubt the vitality and strength of the people's power and the increased might and combat skills of its Armed Forces in defending the revolutionary gains of the people.

A process of national rebirth, of building the foundations of a socialist society is currently under way in people's Kampuchea. Under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], the Republic has achieved progress in restoring industry, developing agriculture, the health care system, and education, and in cultural building. In 1984 industrial production in the PRK increased 38 percent in comparison with the preceding year. Despite the exceptionally difficult weather conditions that year, agriculture was independently able to meet the basic needs of the population. These achievements are inseparably linked with the great, effective assistance provided by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal socialist community states.

With every passing year, the Republic's positions in the international arena are strengthening. More than 40 states and national liberation movements now maintain official ties with the PRK. Together with the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republic is making persistent efforts aimed at the relaxation of the atmosphere in the region and the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. Seeking the earliest possible constructive resolution of regional problems, these three Indochinese countries reaffirm their desire for talks with interested parties on the whole range of existing questions.

The display of goodwill by the three fraternal countries and their peace-loving initiatives are creating a good basis for the settlement of regional problems in the spirit of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH LAOS -- A protocol on cooperation for 1985 between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Culture of the Laos People's Democratic Republic has been signed in Moscow. The document focuses on notable events in the life of the two countries. [Excerpt] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 85 LD]

SOKOLOV MEETS SIWICKI, HONORS SOVIET WW II DEAD

LD091622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Sokolov has arrived in the PPR on an official friendly visit. A meeting between Comrades Sokolov and Siwicki [Polish defense minister] took place on the same day, in a warm friendly atmosphere. The USSR minister of defense laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery mausoleum to Soviet servicemen who fell for the liberation of Warsaw from German fascist invaders. He visited the Polish Armed Forces Museum.

CSSR-USSR NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN

LD081513 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The 8th session of the plenipotentiaries of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Governments for the implementation of the two countries' cooperation program in the development of nuclear energy in Czechoslovakia up to 1990 opened in Moscow today. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier. The session will primarily discuss questions pertaining to cooperation in the construction of nuclear capacities in Czechoslovakia and in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear reactors of the VVER [not further identified] type of the unit output of 440 and 1000 megawatts.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD091703 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- Hans van den Broek, the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Moscow today for a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy minister of the foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials. Among the welcoming party was Frans van Agt, the ambassador of the Netherlands to the USSR.

Holds Talks with Gromyko

LD100610 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Talks began here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, who had arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

MISSILE PROTEST HELD ON FRG-NETHERLANDS BORDER

LD091742 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Hague April 9 TASS -- Thousands of Dutch and West German peace campaigners formed a five-kilometer-long human chain across the border between the FRG and the Netherlands in protest against the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

A public rally was held afterwards. Sinny Strikwerda, president of the Dutch national coordinating committee "No to Cruise Missiles" affiliating a big number of anti-war organizations, a majority of political parties, trade unions, and members of the general public, spoke at the rally. She denounced the policy of the United States and the NATO leadership which brought pressure to bear on the Netherlands in a bid to make it agree to the stationing of U.S. missiles on its territory.

PAPANDREOU MEETS MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN

LD080720 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Athens April 9 TASS -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council, paying a visit to Greece in connection with "Days of Moscow" in Athens.

In the course of their conversation, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed a number of aspects of Soviet-Greek relations.

TASS CALLS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

LD100840 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 10 Apr 85

["TASS Statement -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Persisting in its encroachments on the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, Israel escalates its campaign of terror and violence in the south of that country. Ever new reports are coming from there on the occupationists' crimes: massacres of inhabitants of south Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian refugees, round-ups and arrests, and outrages upon the national religious feelings of the Lebanese.

Practically the entire peaceful population of south Lebanon, especially old people, women and children, have fallen victim to the bloody orgy of violence. Since the aggression of 1982 there has never been so much bloodshed in south Lebanon as today when in Tel Aviv they are hypocritically advertizing a "stage-by-stage withdrawal of Israeli troops." In fact, the "withdrawal" has developed into the "iron fist" policy that has been proclaimed the Israeli leadership's official doctrine in respect of south Lebanon.

State terrorism being practised by Israel lays bare the true meaning of its intentions in Lebanon. Tel Aviv is trying to suppress with the use of force and terror the just struggle of the people of that country for a complete and unconditional liberation of its land from occupationists.

To aggravate the situation in Lebanon even further, Israel resorts to services of its venal agents in provoking intra-communal clashes and undermining the power of the legitimate government. By its actions Tel Aviv for the umpteenth time unmasks itself as an aggressor not adverse to the use of most barbaric means for attaining its expansionist, predatory aims, which go far beyond the framework of Lebanon and constitute a threat to the security of all Arab peoples.

The U.S. Administration bears full responsibility for Israel's actions as well. It is exactly with American weapons that criminal deeds are being perpetrated on Lebanese soil. It is not accidental that Tel Aviv started acting like fascist barbarians after the United States had blocked at the U.N. Security Council the resolution demanding an end to the Israeli terror in Lebanon.

The Soviet Union firmly condemns Israel's continuing aggression in Lebanon, expresses its solidarity with the Lebanese people, fighting for its legitimate rights, against the Israeli occupation. Tel Aviv must without delay and unconditionally withdraw its troops from the whole territory of Lebanon in accordance with the existing decisions of the U.N. Security Council.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SUDAN

Background to Coup

PM091119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports and unattributed background piece under general heading "Events in Sudan"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (TASS) -- According to a report on Cairo radio, the Army has seized power in the Sudan. The coup was headed by Colonel General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al Dhahab, defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, who announced the transfer of power to the military "for a limited period."

In an appeal to the nation, MENA reports, he stated that the Armed Forces have taken power because of the tense situation in the country and the political crisis.

A report issued here by the Sudanese news agency, SUNA, says that the Constitution has ceased to be in effect in the country, a state of emergency has been imposed, and the borders and airspace have been closed. Sudanese President Numayri, the vice presidents, ministers, and ministers of state have been dismissed from their posts and the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union party and its organizations have been dissolved, as have the People's Assembly (parliament) and the local people's councils.

Numayri, who cut short a visit to the United States, yesterday arrived in Cairo, where he met with Egyptian President H. Mubarak.

Cairo, 7 Apr (TASS) -- MENA has issued a statement from the main military command of the Sudan, which has seized power in the country.

It indicates the Sudan's adherence to bilateral, regional, and international charters, treaties, and agreements and the articles of the UN Charter, especially those concerning the sovereignty of states, noninterference in their internal affairs, and the resolution of conflicts by peaceful means. The Sudan, the statement notes, reaffirms its loyalty to the principles of nonalignment and its refusal to participate in military blocs or groupings.

The document speaks of the Sudan's desire to fulfill its commitments under the Charters of the Arab League and the OAU and its resolute support for the Arab people of Palestine and assistance in ensuring their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The Sudan, the document goes on, firmly supports the African peoples in their struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

A statement on domestic policy problems, also issued by MENA, names as the main goals the overcoming of all the problems resulting from the former authorities' rule in the economic, political, and social fields, as well as the preparation of a charter of national actions providing for full independence, the preservation of national unity, freedom of the press and freedom of expression, the guaranteeing of the basic freedoms of the individual and freedom of religion, and the democratization of political life.

The document points to the need to stop the bloodshed in southern Sudan by means of a direct and equal dialogue between the sides and the subsequent socioeconomic development of the southern regions.

It is also planned to adopt radical measures to overcome the economic crisis and strengthen the national economy and to restructure the Armed Forces and security organs in the interests of the people and the defense of their gains.

The new Sudanese leadership spoke of the need to create a democratic climate in the country so as to guarantee the holding of free and independent elections. It reaffirmed that it does not seek to replace the former powers with a military regime that would take away the people's political rights.

According to reports from Khartoum, the situation in the Sudan is gradually returning to normal. Workers and employees in several of the country's biggest trade union associations, including oil, textiles, and communications workers, have announced the ending of the strikes brought about by the former authorities' decision to sharply increase prices for essential goods. The railroad transport administration is resuming work. Doctors, journalists, and Sudanese television and radio workers have already returned to work.

Kuwait, 7 Apr (TASS) -- In an interview for the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-SIYASAH, Egyptian President H. Mubarak stressed that events in Sudan concerned that country alone and Egypt will not permit either direct or indirect interference from outside in the Sudan's internal affairs.

[Unattributed report] Our Reference Material

Sudan is the biggest African country. Its territory is in excess of 2.5 million square km. The population is 20 million. It is not a homogeneous population. Whereas the northern provinces consider themselves Arab and Muslim, in the south there is a zone of black tribes who profess Christianity or are still pagan. They speak many local languages.

In May 1969, a group of officers headed by J. Numayri came to power in Sudan as a result of a military coup. Initially supported by progressive forces, they began to carry out transformations in the interests of the broad masses of the people. Then the regime degenerated, persecutions of democratic organizations began, and the Communist Party was crushed.

Sudan has recently been hit by one natural disaster after another. The biggest is the drought that has hit a significant proportion of the country and caused a famine, as a result of which approximately one-fourth of the population have suffered. Separatist movements have emerged in the south.

In foreign policy, the country fell into the U.S. orbit, allowing the Pentagon to create military bases on its territory, and fell into debt to the United States and Western international banks, at whose request the government increased prices for essential products and goods and raised taxes. This caused acute dissatisfaction among the working people, who responded with mass demonstrations and strikes.

PRAVDA Correspondent's Dispatch

PM091013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada: "On the Situation in the Sudan"]

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr -- According to reports from Khartoum, the situation in the Sudanese capital is returning to normal, as it is in the country's other population centers. News agency telegrams speak of "calm in south Sudan," where detachments of insurgents ceased hostilities against government troops yesterday. The general strike declared in protest against the former regime's economic policy is gradually being wound up. At the same time, several trade union associations have distributed leaflets calling for the continuation of the strike until the working people's demands are met.

Sudan radio has reported that, on orders from the Armed Forces main command, 350 political prisoners, including a group of Communists, have been released from the prisons. At the same time former First Vice President of Sudan 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, former vice presidents, ministers, and leaders of the disbanded Sudanese Socialist Union party have been arrested. The political secret police, who bore the main responsibility for implementing the fierce repressions during the period of President Numayri's rule, have also been disbanded. Weapons have been confiscated from all its personnel. A new organ -- the "National Security Administration" -- has been created. A statement by the military authorities says that "the 6 April movement will punish all those who tried to trifle with the Sudanese people's destiny."

According to Libya's JANA news agency, a mass demonstration has been held in Khartoum and those taking part have demanded that the deposed president return to the country and be put on trial. They also demanded that an attempt be made to seek to return to the Sudanese people the enormous sums in the accounts of Numayri and his relations in foreign, mainly U.S., banks.

A demonstration in support of the new authorities was held outside the Sudanese Embassy building in Cairo. About 300 Sudanese students who are studying here took part in it.

Answering journalists' questions, Egyptian President H. Mubarak said that Egypt "supports the regime chosen by the Sudanese people." At the same time, he said that former President Numayri can continue to count on a friendly [blagozhelatelnyy] reception in Egypt if he wants to stay there.

AP reports that the United States has received an assurance from the new Sudanese leadership that "Khartoum is interested in maintaining good and permanent relations with Washington." According to a State Department official spokesman this was stated by Colonel General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the head of the military government, at a meeting with the U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in the Sudan. For his part, the charge d'affaires hastened to declare that Washington will continue the practice of granting U.S. "aid" to the Sudan.

Situation in Omdurman, South

LD092216 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Apr 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Excerpts] It is now being decided in which direction the Sudan will proceed.

In Omdurman, an industrial suburb of Khartoum, there are several thousand workers and not just first generation ones; they are a strong people. Trade unions have been operating here for a long time. The Communist Party of the Sudan which was set up almost 4 decades ago is very influential here. And there is a student community in the same suburb -- Omdurman is across the Nile. There is a polytechnical institute there, the Islamic University, the Khartoum branch of Cairo University. The students have frequently taken to the streets with the workers. They cherish the ideals and the fate of the country. This mixture of workers and students is flammable. It was in Omdurman -- here you see the latest video reportage -- that 50-year-old Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab, the head of the military government who is appearing on television, was born. He received a military education in Britain and Jordan.

In the south of Sudan, surrounded by the aroma of coffee, is the green town of Juba, it is a completely different world -- not Arab but purely African. It is different here, a different history, a different faith. When I was in the south, in Juba, a partisan war was already being waged there against official Khartoum and it continues now. Only yesterday the rebels decided to halt operations. They are expecting reform. The south is a deprived part of the country. Talks with the aim of stopping the civil war in the south of the Sudan have just been begun by the head of the military government. For the second day in a row, talks are also going on in Khartoum: Representatives of the trade unions and political parties -- their delegations -- are meeting the military leaders. As yet it is difficult to day what this will lead to, what the talks will produce.

It has been decided to halt the trade union strike, as its aim at this stage has been achieved, as they have said. The Numayri regime, which took power 16 years ago and became hated throughout the country, is finished. Political prisoners have been released, the draconian laws imposed by Numayri on the Sudan under the guise of Islamic law have been lifted, and the terrible secret police, a beloved creation of Numayri and his instrument for investigation and reprisals, has been disbanded. This has been done under pressure from mass popular demonstrations, unprecedented in Sudan.

What will happen in the second stage? When will power be handed over to the political parties? How deep will the changes go? Well, it is as yet premature to give an answer.

Al-Dhahab's Statements Cited

LD092218 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum April 9 TASS -- The Supreme Military Command of Sudan continues intensive consultations with representatives of different political forces of the country to work out a programme of joint actions and to form a provisional transitional government. 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander-in-chief of the People's Armed Forces, has stated that the government will take charge till the general elections. He promised to take measures to improve the economy and to set about resolving the problems of the south of the country through direct talks with the rebels.

Cairo April 9 TASS -- According to reports coming in, telephone communication with Khartoum has been restored. Workers and employees at Khartoum Airport have come back to work but the airport remains closed till the authorities' instructions. General Siwar al-Dhahab met trade union leaders, after which the trade union federation decided to call off a general strike. About 1,000 political prisoners have been released.

The news agency MENA reports that on Monday [8 April] Siwar al-Dhahab had meetings with ambassadors of Arab, African and European countries.

AMMAN ACCORD, MUBARAK INITIATIVE DISCUSSED

PM091339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Stepanov answer to reader's letter: "Pushing Toward a Deal" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] What is the point of the Amman agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and Y. 'Arafat? A. Smirnov, Gorkiy Oblast.

The Palestine problem is the crux of the Near East conflict. The main obstacle in the path of its resolution, that is, of the granting of the right to self-determination and the creation of their own state to the 4-million-strong exiled people, is the expansionist policy of Israel, supported by U.S. imperialism.

Let me remind you that after Israel had driven the Palestinians from their homes and occupied their lands, they were scattered over many countries. Approximately 1.3 million people live in Israeli-occupied lands -- the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, more than 1 million in Jordan, some 700,000 in Israel, and the remainder in Lebanon, Syria, and the Persian Gulf states.

The PLO, founded in 1964, took the leadership in the Palestinians' struggle for their rights. In the intervening years there have been ups and downs, victories and defeats, for the Palestinian movement. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982 and the forced withdrawal of PLO leadership centers and combat detachments from Beirut were grave trials for the Palestinians.

The situation was made more complex by the fact that acute differences arose in the organization, especially in its biggest component, Fatah, over the question of tactics in the new conditons. A group of officers and activists disputed Y. 'Arafat's methods of leadership of the organization. A division of forces took place in the Palestinian movement, which those who support behind-the-scenes deals with the United States and Israel did not fail to take advantage of.

These events were reflected in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on a "framework for joint actions" which was adopted in Amman on 11 February. Its essence is that the idea of self-determination for the Palestinians and the formation of an independent sovereign state, for which they have been fighting for a great many years, is replaced by the proposal to create a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. The agreement speaks of the need to resolve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, including the refugee problem, and hold an international conference with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the conflicting sides, but it very soon became clear that they would want to use such a conference only to give legitimacy to a behind-the-scenes deal worked out outside the conference. Moreover the leadership of the PLO -- an organization widely recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- would, in effect, as the Arab press reports, have to hand over the conduct of the talks to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which would not include representatives of the PLO itself.

Naturally, this agreement was assessed in different ways in the Arab world and elsewhere. The United States welcomed the Amman agreement, although it said that the step taken in Amman is "not enough." Washington, like Tel Aviv, still does not recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination, refuses to hold talks with the PLO, and has a sharply negative attitude toward the idea of convening an international peace conference on the Near East.

Egyptian President H. Mubarak proposed direct talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel, with the participation of the United States and Egypt. The idea of such talks with a delegation that would not include official PLO representatives was supported by both Washington and Tel Aviv.

A visit by U.S. envoy R. Murphy to the Near East is planned to step up the pressure on the Arabs and speed up preparations for separate talks and the selection of Palestinian figures who suit the United States and Israel, and Secretary of State G. Shultz is to have meetings with high-ranking representatives of Egypt, Jordan, and Israel.

Mubarak's initiative, like the Amman agreement, met with a sharply negative reaction from progressive forces in the Arab world. Representatives of communist and workers parties in the Arab East stated that the Amman agreement exacerbates the split in PLO ranks, leads to a heightening of contradictions between Arab states, and opens the way for the strengthening of U.S.-Israeli influence in the region.

So, we are faced with an attempt to push the Palestinians toward a separate deal within the framework of a "peace American-style," which would be contrary to their national interests.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH IRAQ MARKED

LD091818 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Viktor (Yuriyev) commentary]

[Text] It has been 13 years since the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic. On this occasion our commentator Viktor (Yuriyev) writes:

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq was concluded at a very significant time. The early 1970's was an important stage in the Iraqi people's long struggle to consolidate of their political and economic independence. In 1972 the Iraqi Government nationalized the assets of the Iraq Petroleum Company and the remainder of foreign oil companies that used to operate in Iraq. The permanent support given by the Soviet Union since the beginning of Iraq's struggle against the oil monopolies helped to consolidate Iraq's international position. This Soviet-Iraqi treaty also played a significant role in bolstering Iraq's capability to resist the infringements of the imperialist forces upon Iraq's sovereignty.

The economic cooperation between the two countries helps to consolidate Iraq's national independence. With Soviet aid, more than 100 important economic projects have been built or are being built, including the northern Rumaylah oil field, the electrical appliances factory in Baghdad, the cotton textile plant in Kut, the agricultural equipment factory in Iskandariyyah, the pharmaceutical products plant in Samarra', and several thermoelectric power stations, as well as the Tharthar-Euphrates Canal, and so forth. Economic cooperation between our two countries is being strengthened and developed every year. According to the new agreement recently signed between our two countries, a thermoelectric power station and a hydrological complex will be built in Iraq. For many years, the Soviet Union has also been giving Iraq aid in training national cadres in various branches of industry and agriculture. Contacts in the fields of science, culture, education, information, sports, and so forth are being successfully developed.

Moscow and Baghdad, by signing the Treaty of Freindship and Cooperation, have affirmed their desire to continue their work for peace in the world, for a reduction of international tension, for the continuous struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and for the total and final and unconditional removal of colonialism. These clauses of the treaty maintain their significance today, as the explosive situation in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf is getting more critical as a result of the aggressive policies of the United States and Israel. The United States actively exploits the destructive Iran-Iraq war, which is in its 5th year, in order to consolidate its political-military presence in this region and to impose its domination on the Arab state on the pretext that it is defending its security and the freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

The Soviet Union is confident that the national interests of both Iran and Iraq and of all the states in this region persistently require that this war be halted and all disputed issues be resolved peacefully. What is most important is for both sides to have goodwill, be realistic, and find the suitable climate for beginning a dialogue. The Soviet Union, for its part, is making every possible effort to contribute to the settlement of the conflict and to guaranteeing peace and security in the Gulf region.

The Soviet Union, while celebrating the 13th anniversary of its Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Iraq, expresses its confidence that the treaty will continue to serve the long-term interests of the peoples of both countries and their struggle against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction and for the establishment of just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD091410 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow, a session of the Soviet-Iraqi Mixed Commission on Cultural Links has ended its work. The heads of delegation signed a plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Iraq for 1985-86. The document provides for a further expansion of cooperation between our countries in the fields of science, education, culture, art, and sports. At the signing of the plan, it was said that development of cooperation in these fields will facilitate the strengthening of relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Iraq.

EXPANDING COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH ALGERIA

LD091146 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- The tenth, jubilee, session of the Permanent Intergovernmental Commisssion of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, which opened here today, is discussing questions pertaining to a further development and deepening of mutually beneficial trade-economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. The Soviet delegation is led by Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the Algerian delegation -- by Abdelaziz Khellef, Algerian minister of commerce.

In the course of the talks the sides will discuss the course of bilateral cooperation in the field of joint construction in Algeria of ferrous metallurgy mills, power industry and transport facilities, in developing Algeria's fuel-energy base, including drilling for oil and construction of pipelines. The commission is also to examine the implementation of mutual commitments in such fields as irrigation, agriculture and geology.

On top of that, the commission is to discuss questions pertaining to the development of Soviet-Algerian trade as well as some promising trends in cooperation: non-ferrous metallurgy, the building materials industry and mechanical engineering.

At the present time, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, there are more than 120 economic projects in Algeria, which have been built or are under construction with the technical assistance of the USSR and with the participation of Soviet organisations. They include, for example, such a giant of Algeria's industry as the metallurgical complex in El Hadjar.

Work is now proceeding full speed ahead to build Algeria's biggest thermal power plant in the city of Jijel. Its generating capacity will be 630 megawatt. It is planned to complete by the end of the current year work on another major project of Soviet-Algerian cooperation -- the Alrar-Hassi-Messaoud gas main, which will be more than 650 kilometres long.

KOMSOMOL, YOUTH GROUP DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

LD092311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Algiers, 9 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Konstantin Dudarev reports:

The official visit to Algeria by a delegation of the Komsomol and committee of youth organizations of the USSR, led by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, has ended.

The Soviet delegation was received by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Central Committee; Kamel Bouchama, minister of youth and sports, and it held talks with a delegation of the National Union of Algerian Youth (UNJA), led by UNJA Secretary General Noureedine Djellouli.

During the talks concern was expressed in connection with the deterioration of the international situation caused by the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

The sides confirmed their readiness to make maximum efforts to activate the international democratic youth movement and declared their readiness to promote the successful organization of the International Youth Year. The conviction that the 15th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow will demonstrate the unity and solidarity of the youth of the whole world, which is fighting for national liberation, social progress, universal peace and friendship among peoples, was also expressed.

During the visit a protocol on cooperation between the Komsomol and UNJA for 1985-88 was signed.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT SENDS THANKS FOR MESSAGE

PM100835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Comrades,

I thank you for the congratulations on my reelection as general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

I share your confidence that the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the Syrian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in the mutual interests of our peoples.

I express our high evaluation of the principled Soviet position in support of our just cause.

I beg you to accept my wishes for health and happiness to you and for further successes and achievements to the friendly Soviet people.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS CREATIVE UNIONS PLENUM

LD100857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] A combined plenum of boards of USSR creative unions and organizations, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, opened in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. Those gathered in the hall are renowned writers, composers, painters, theatrical and cinema figures, architects, journalists, and leaders of central ideological institutions and departments.

With tumultuous and lengthy applause they welcomed Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

The plenum was opened by Comrade Markov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union.

TV Shows Leaders

OW100939 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian (Orbita-1) at 0830 GMT on 10 April, in its regular "Vremya" newscast, carries as its first item an 8-minute video report on the opening of the joint plenum of the boards of USSR creative unions and organizations devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War victory in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace.

As the video shows Soviet leaders entering the hall, the announcer says: "At 1100 [0700 GMT], participants welcomed with prolonged tumultuous applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov."

The video then shows USSR Union of Writers First Secretary Markov opening the plenum, providing excerpts of his speech. Next, the presidium is shown comprising Markov in the center of the first row flanked by unidentified officials; the second row, from left to right on the screen, Rusakov, space, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, aisle, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov; the third row: Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Romanov, Grishin, Solomentsev, aisle, four unidentified officials; and the fourth row: Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kuznetsov, aisle, two unidentified officials.

During Markov's speech, the audience and presidium stand and applaud when he says: "We ardently support the election of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the high post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." The audience and presidium are also seen observing a minute's silence for the fallen heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

At the conclusion of the report, the announcer says the joint plenum is continuing its work.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV ADDRESS AT MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 April in its First Edition front-pages an item under the headline "In the CPSU Central Committee" on Gorbachev's address to the CPSU Central Committee meeting with managers. The report has been compared to the TASS English version, published in the 9 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 1-2, revealing the following variations:

Page R 1, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...of the CPSU 8 April 1985... (subbing "8 April" for "today")

Paragraph four, line eleven reads in PRAVDA: ...accumulated by front-ranking industrial enterprises, collective farms, state farms, and teams in achieving high technological and economic indicators be put...(rewording)

Paragraph six, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...industry and agriculture, which is a matter of great national economic...(rewording)

Page R 2, paragraph one, first line reads: ...along main directions, it is necessary to continue to consistently introduce real financial autonomy, to broaden the... (rewording)

Paragraph two, line one, reads: ...of the related sectors, and a rise in the efficiency and mutual responsibility of all components of the agro-industrial... (rewording)

Paragraph three, line three, reads: ...gather strength, for the full application of financial autonomy in each of...(rewording)

Paragraph four, last line reads: ...to effect a faster transition to intensification... (rewording)

Paragraph six, first line reads: ...in present-day conditions, the economic management system must be built in such a way as to ensure that each collective and all working people strive to fully utilize their abilities and potential in social production and in raising...(rewording)

EDITORIAL ON LEADERS' CONTACT WITH PEOPLE

PM100731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Always Among People"]

[Text] The unity of the party and people is indissoluble. This is a very important source of creative force and prestige for the CPSU. By checking its course and actions against the masses' aspirations, it can realistically evaluate what has been achieved and look confidently toward the future.

The party strives to ensure that every Communist and every Soviet person clearly understands the nature and significance of the tasks being resolved and has a sense of proprietorial interest in the affairs of the collective and the entire country. The better informed people are, it was noted at the March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the more consciously they act and the more actively they support the party and its plans and program objectives.

Here an important role belongs to leadership cadres. Since the 26th party congress and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee they have been more active in political, ideological, and educational work among the working people. Integrated political days, social and political readings, open-letter days, and question-and-answer evenings are held with their participation. Many leaders are active propagandists, presenters of reports, and lecturers.

"Personal influence and appearances at meetings," V.I. Lenin noted, "are highly significant in politics. Without them there is no political activity..."

It is necessary to tirelessly master the Leninist style and the traditions of day-to-day work among the masses. This work must become a profound inner need for all who are charged with leading people. A leader at any level is called upon to constantly seek meetings and direct contacts with the working people and to listen sensitively to their opinion.

Where they know how to rouse people to a committed, frank discussion of their joys and worries, where they always support businesslike ideas and bold initiatives, a sound moral and political atmosphere prevails and plans are steadily fulfilled. Today, now that the competition for the successful completion of 1985 targets has been launched, the springs of the people's initiative are not drying up. One indication of this is the desire everywhere to create reserves of above-plan savings that will make it possible to do at least 2 days' work in the year using saved materials, raw materials, and fuel.

Educating people is a complex, continuous process, and here it is necessary to proceed on the basis that education takes place not only through words, but through deeds: good organization of labor, active concern for people, personal example in the work of leaders. Trusting, sincere relations with subordinates are established when people see the leader as a model of efficiency and honesty, party principles and humanity. At the same time people enrich the leader himself with their ideas, advice, and proposals.

The practice of Estonia's party committees, for instant, contains much that is interesting. Implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution on participation by Estonian SSR leadership cadres in political education work among the working people, they are working on a harmonious system of organizing the task, improving the forms of contact with people that have been tried and tested by life, and trying out new ones. At sessions of the Communist Party Central Committee bureau, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations in the republic, reports from leaders of ministries and departments, enterprises, and institutions on their participation in educating people are regularly discussed.

It is not much more than 6 months since the publication of that resolution, which is of fundamental significance for all party committees. However, judging from reports to PRAVDA, party committees locally have already done much. It is necessary to continue to devote unremitting attention to questions of organizing and expanding contacts with the working people and to eradicate elements of formalism and reliance on short-term campaigns. Unfortunately not all leaders, especially economic leaders, yet regard participation in ideological work as their own direct duty.

At a Tyumen CPSU Obkom plenum, for instance, V. Pavlyuchenko, chief of the Main Administration for Pipeline Construction in Tyumen Oblast, was mentioned repeatedly. Why? No, not because of any particular merits on the part of the main administration chief or successes by the collective he leads. On the contrary, the main administration is more "famous" for disrupting the targets set, and its chief for empty promises and assurances, which he customarily issues at all levels. Engulfed in the notorious day-to-day affairs, the administrator does not consider it necessary to take an interest in people's opinions or mood. The harmfulness of this leadership style is obvious. Workers who are invested with power may be guilty of excessive self-reliance and the tendency to overrate their own "ego," put on a show, have no patience with comments, and shrug aside the collective's concerns.

It is necessary to remember without fail that in education, what is important is not only and not mainly the forms, but more the content, the nature of the actions undertaken. The prompt implementation of concrete measures to act on the proposals and criticisms put forward by the working people, broad publicity in asserting the principles of social justice -- that is what gives leaders' contact with the masses a great educational, mobilizing force.

Leadership workers should more often address audiences of young people, small collectives, and audiences at people's places of residence.

Now that preparations are under way for the 27th CPSU Congress, party committees and leadership cadres are augmenting their efforts to educate the working people and mobilize them for a still more active struggle to implement the plans outlined. Let every leader, whatever post he holds, strengthen his links with the masses and justify with honor the trust of the party and people!

VIEWERS' LETTERS ON ALCOHOLISM ISSUE AIRED

LD092115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast, presented by Yevgeniy Sinitsyn]

[Text] [Sinitsyn] Hello comrades. These letters here are all on the same topic, a very important topic, it must be said, and a sore one: drunkenness. Together with our old acquaintance, metal worker Valdislav Andreyevich Gololobov, we have excerpted these letters to make it easier for us.

[Gololobov] You read these excerpts and you feel the pain of people at the present position. Here you see a letter from Krasnodar from Comrade Boyevskiy. Why does our state suffer great damage in all forms from the losses, which every production area suffers, and state spending on the extremely broad network of medical institutions for combating drunkenness and alcoholism for these expenditures are by no means small? Indeed, it is just like the saying: They ate and drank and were merry; they counted the cost and were sorry. Just look at the advertising for wine and vodka products. Some comrades even collect labels from bottles and use them as wallpaper, so hard do our artists try to decorate these bottles to attract people. [Sinitsyn chuckles]

[Sinitsyn] Here is a letter from Leningrad, from Comrade Skvortsov. He writes: We should set up a fee for services for curing alcoholics. What do you think about that?

[Gololobov] Indeed, every such cure from alcohol should certainly entail a fee. In fact, why should the state pay out money from the funds with which it would have been possible to build rest homes, sanatoria, which we still need?

[Sinitsyn] Here is a letter from Uzhgorod, from Maltseva, Olga Kirillovna: It is an excellent thing that sobriety months are now being organized. These months must be organized at every enterprise in the country. A sobriety month means 1 month without drinking, but you can carry on the rest of the time.

[Gololobov] You know, in my opinion this is not some sort of half-measure but a quarter-measure in the fight against drunkenness. These months, I don't understand such things, you know, a sobriety month, a road safety month: It makes it look as if for some part of the time you can carry out what is laid down by the law, and the rest of the time you can say that, for example, in January I didn't drink for a month. This is a half-measure, and it will not provide any real return.

[Sinitsyn] Here is a letter from Riga, from Comrade Gutemova. If at the workplace there were a nontolerant attitude to drunkards, and they were constantly educated, I am convinced that these people would not have started getting drunk. But...

[Gololobov interrupts] One can agree with this letter to some extent, but it seems to me that not only the enterprises should look at this question, although it is indeed a question of no small importance. After all, it is no coincidence at all that when the Politburo examined this question at its session, the party noted that this question is a political and a social one. It realy is, because at this aspect of the question, one can say straight out that the present struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is the most real struggle for a real Soviet person.

[Sinitsyn] Thank you for the conversation.

SOVIET OFFICIAL CITED ON FIGHTING PARASITISM

PM100822 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 April 1985 in its Morning Edition carries on page 3, under the rubric "Juridical Dialogues," a 2,500-word interview with Professor I. Karpets, director of the Institute for Studying the Causes of and Elaborating Measures To Prevent Crime and USSR State Prize winner, by journalist Yu. Feofanov, entitled "The Parasite From All Angles."

In reply to a question about whether parasitism is criminal and about the law's provisions concerning the combat against parasitism, Karpets says, in part:

"In many regions there has been a noticeable increase in the number of persons not engaged in the sphere of social production and leading a parasitical life. The outcome is that some people work while others eat at their expense. The parasite becomes a real violator of the fundamental principle of our society -- the principle of social justice."

Asked to "define more accurately the 'legal status' of parasites," Prof Karpets states that "the sad fact that recently there has been an increase in the number of young people not engaged in socially beneficial labor is no secret. There are also parents who indulge their idle offspring, imagining that they are 'above' taking up 'just any' job, while 'suitable' work cannot be found."

Turning to Soviet legal provisions concerning productive work, Feofanov says: "Take for example an idler who does not drink, is not a hooligan, and does not steal. Let us say that he enjoys his family's kindness. We tell him: Go to work. To my knowledge this gives rise to attacks against us by Western propaganda, which makes noises about 'forced labor' and about a man's 'right' to work or not. I would like to stress that, from the moral viewpoint, all these accusations are easy to dispel. He who does not work, does not eat; this was said a long time ago. Yet, from the purely legal viewpoint, how justified are the state's measures to influence parasites?"

As part of his answer Karpets declares: "We do not nor do we intend to make a secret of the fact that the parasitic way of life is condemned in our country both morally and juridically. In certain circumstances attempts to live at other people's expense are directly classified as criminal, people are held to account for such attempts and are forced to work in line with the court's sentence."

Having spoken at some length about the specific provisions of Soviet criminal law as regards parasitism, Karpets says: "I think that the problem of combating parasitism needs more precise legislative regulation. However, even the existing norms make it possible to considerably reduce the number of parasites." He stresses the role assigned to leaders of enterprises, institutions, and organizations in this connection, and goes on:

"The USSR Prosecutor's Office, which exercises supreme supervision of legality in our country, deems it one of its most important tasks to step up the supervision of the implementation of all laws which can help to successfully combat parasitism, including those applying to the activity of all officials who ignore ispolkom instructions. This was recently the subject of a coordination conference of leaders of law enforcement organs."

KALMYK OFFICIALS EXPELLED FROM PARTY, PROSECUTED

PM091407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has examined reports about violations of party and state discipline committed by V. Belozerov, former first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Party Raykom, Kalmyk ASSR, and other rayon officials.

The investigation established that V. Belozerov violated the principles of party leadership and used his official position for unwarranted interference in the administrative activity of state organs and economic managers. In particular, he forced N. Degtyarev, chief of the rayon agricultural administration, and V. Mandzhiyev, head of the Gosbank branch, to finance and conduct construction work in accordance with fictitious planning and costing documentation in the Vostok, 50 Let Oktyabrya, and Kalmytskiy sovkhozes, and also to pay the "phantom workers" for work carried out at wage rates exceeding the state rates severalfold.

Members of the CPSU N. Degtyarev and V. Mandzhiyev displayed unscrupulousness, did not oppose V. Belozerov's incorrect instructions as the CPSU rules demand, and committed serious official transgressions as a result of which the state suffered considerable material damage.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has expelled V. Belozerov from the CPSU for gross violations of party discipline and abuse of his official position. N. Degtyarev and V. Mandzhiyev were also expelled from the party.

The Kalmyk Party Obkom has been instructed to examine the question of the responsibility of other officials involved in the violations of party and state discipline that have occurred.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted, and an investigation is under way into the illegal expenditure of state funds in Kalmyk ASSR's Oktyabrskiy Rayon sovkhozes.

TASS REPORTS EARTHQUAKE IN AZERBAIJAN 9 APRIL

LD091704 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Baku April 9 TASS -- Today at 7:31 a.m., Moscow time, the seismic stations of Soviet Azerbaijan recorded an earthquake. The magnitude of the quake was six points at the quake's epicentre which was located twelve kilometres west of the district centre of Zangelan, in the district centre itself and in the neighbouring settlement of Kubatly -- 5 points.

Buildings of old construction were damaged. There was no loss of life.

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

WA091845 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 26 March 85 carried on page 1 a 100-word information report on the proceedings of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. After a moment of silence in memory of the "leading figure in the Communist Party and Soviet Government and faithful successor of Leninist work, K.U. Chernenko", K.M. Bagirov spoke. A number of party officials and workers participated in the discussion of his presentation.

Appropriate resolutions were passed and the plan for the work of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for 1985-1990 for the further improvement of the selection, placement and training of administrative cadres in light of the requirements and aims of the CPSU Central Committee was affirmed. The plenum examined questions concerning the first session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet eleventh convocation and organizational questions. G.D. Veliyev was removed from membership of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for "gross violations of the norms of party life and misuse of his position for mercenary purposes."

CPSU Central Committee sector chief N.G. Chukardin participated in the work of the plenum.

LIGACHEV ATTENDS DNEPROPETROVSK OBKOM PLENUM

AU091156 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] On 5 April, a Dnepropetrovsk Obkom plenum examined the progress made by the oblast party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums concerning cadre policy and the tasks of the oblast party organizations for further improving work among cadres. Obkom First Secretary Boyko, who delivered a report, and the plenum participants who took the floor noted that the CPSU had always considered the selection, distribution, and education of cadres as a vital issue of party leadership. The oblast party organization has accumulated great experience in cadre work. The oblast's leading cadres have rendered great services to turn Dnepropetrovsk Oblast into a region of powerful industry and advanced agriculture. In the last 2 years of the 5-year period, compared with its first years, the pace of increasing industrial production and labor productivity in the oblast hastened. In 1984, industrial production rose through increasing labor productivity. The productivity of agriculture is rising. The needs of the population in foodstuffs and manufactured goods are being met more fully. Having noted these and other achievements, the obkom plenum concentrated its attention on unsettled issues. The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party organization would do its utmost to implement the decisions of the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and would honor the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes in communist construction.

The plenum was addressed by Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings.

NEW TURKMEN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPICTED

WA091855 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 28 March carries on pages 1-2 a series of photographs of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers. Among these photographs is one of R.A. Bazarova, who is described as a deputy minister of the Turkmen Council of Ministers and as the Turkmen minister of foreign affairs. No announcement of this appointment has been made in TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA although an announcement of N.T. Suyunov's removal from this post was made on 19 March.

ESTONIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

WA061040 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 Mar 85 p 1

[ETA report under the headline: "Information Report of the 18th Plenum of the Communist Party of Estonia Central Committee]

[Text] The 18th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party took place on 26 March in Tallinn. Taking part in its work were the first secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms of the party, the chairmen of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, leaders of the ministries and departments not belonging to the membership of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, managers and secretaries of the party committees of large industrial enterprises and establishments, responsible workers of the state apparatus of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Estonian Council of Ministers, the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, the EsSSR People's Control Committee, the representatives of the press, television, and radio.

The plenum discussed tasks of the republic party organizations for further improving the work with cadres in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, spoke on this question. Taking part in the discussions were M. Pedak, first secretary of the Tallinn Gorkom; V. Chetvergov, first secretary of the Narva Gorkom; V. Narusson, a worker at the Tartu textile firm "Areng"; R. Sheremeta, chairman of the Kokhtla-Jarve Gorispolkom; M. Kolosova, first secretary of the Valgaskiy Raykom; O. Kuul, chairman of the model fishing kolkhoz named for S. M. Kirov of Kharyuskiy Rayon; V. Halmyagi, minister of Estonian consumer services; A. Almann, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; S. Kirsipuu, a worker of the "Laekvere" Sovkhoz of Rakvereskiy Rayon; and A. Myanniste, first secretary of Vyruskiy Raykom.

The plenum passed an appropriate resolution on the question discussed. The plenum took into consideration information on the work of the Buro and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party for 1984 and passed an appropriate resolution. The plenum also examined several questions of the first session of the 11th Estonian Supreme Soviet. The plenum examined organizational questions. M. Pedak was promoted from candidate member to member of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party. A. Soydla was chosen as a candidate member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party.

The plenum relieved V. Kyao from his duties as member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party in connection with his retirement, and L. Shiskov from his duties as candidate member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party in connection with his transfer to other work.

A. Soydla was confirmed as head of the Department of Organizational Party Work of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; and T. Leyto, as head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the plenum's work was A. Artemyev, responsible worker of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee. On this note the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended its work.

RAIL, COAL WORKERS 'HINDERING' METALLURGY GROWTH

LD092138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The work of a leading industry of the national economy, ferrous metallurgy, has improved significantly in April. In the past week the industry fulfilled the plan for all metallurgical process stages for the first time since the beginning of the year. However, the metallurgists' partners are hindering further growth.

Our commentary: At present the work by ferrous metallurgy enterprises is gradually beginning to take on the required rhythm. Every day the planned targets are met by the overwhelming majority of enterprises. Those that were recently lagging behind such as the flagship of ferrous metallurgy, the Magnitogorsk Combine, Orsk-Khalilovo Combine, major enterprises of the Ukraine such as the Makeyevka and the Dneprovsk Dzherzinsk Combine, stepping up the tempo, are beginning to produce above plan pig-iron, steel and rolled metal. Now when progress has begun in the industry it is important to help the metallurgists to maintain the rhythm acquired. This depends to no small extent on the work of allied industries. In the first quarter railway workers failed to transport about 8 million tons of various raw materials for metallurgists. Coal workers undersupplied more than 750,000 tons of coking coal needed by the metallurgists over the past 3 months.

The assistance from these ministries in April has not improved much, although their leaders promised this. In particular Comrade Ginko, first deputy of the Ministry of Railways, sent orders by telegraph to heads of railways for fundamental improvements in the state of freight transport for metallurgists. Nevertheless, railway transport workers have failed since the beginning of April to provide almost 8,000 tons of wagons [presumably 8,000 tons of wagon capacity] for the transport of raw materials and manufactured metal.

One must not accept this situation. Supply of metal to the national economy is a common concern, and it is necessary to solve this problem jointly.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION NOTES FAILINGS, TASKS

LD082025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Today the Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers heard reports by the chairman of the councils of the Agro-Industrial Associations of Crimea and Saratov Oblasts, (?Samsonov) and (?Usin), on measures being undertaken to increase the efficiency of exploitation of irrigated land and the preparation of the land improvement network, hydrotechnical installations, and irrigation machinery for the 1985 irrigation period.

The attention of the councils of the agro-industrial associations was drawn to the need to intensify work on increasing efficiency in exploitation of improved land, which is regarded as an important, all-state task in increasing the country's foodstuffs stock. It was suggested to the council of the Crimea Oblast Agro-Industrial Association that it consider the proposals made at the session on increasing corn production on improved land, as well as the implementation of additional measures on the transfer of standing brigades and links to collective contracting. The council of the Saratov Oblast Agro-Industrial Association was reminded of the insufficient work on ensuring planned harvests on irrigated land.

At the same time it was noted that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Commissions of the Presidiums of the Councils of Ministers of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR are resolving the questions of the reconstruction of irrigation systems and the improvement of the state of land reclamation of improved land too slowly in the oblasts that have been indicated.

The session discussed the course of the fulfillment of the decisions of the USSR Government on increasing the production of quick-frozen produce and the development and improvement of the exploitation of refrigeration. It was made incumbent upon the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Fish Industry, and Ministry of Trade, the Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances to undertake specific measures along with the councils of ministers of the union republics aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks established by the USSR food program for the development of production of quick-frozen produce and the bringing into operation of capacities for refrigerators.

Serious criticism was made of the activity of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, concerning the planning and placement of new enterprises of the microbiological industry.

ANNIVERSARY OF SPACE TRAINING CENTER MARKED

LD092218 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- The quarter century since the establishment of the Gagarin Space Training Centre will remain the brightest pages in the history of the exploration of space by man, Georgiy Beregovoy, the commander of the centre, said at the formal meeting which took place today to mark the anniversary.

During the 25 years, he said, the Gagarin Space Training Centre has become a veritable international space academy. It has trained, in addition to 58 Soviet spacemen, participants in international joint space programmes, among them cosmonauts from socialist countries and also from France and India. The centres has also raised scientists: More than 60 candidates and doctors of sciences are working at the centre today.

Results of space research are being used today in virtually every sector of the national economy, General Beregovoy continued. He noted that more than 800 Soviet institutions and organizations used in practice the results of studies done with the help of space ships and stations. During their missions spacemen concern themselves with problems of agriculture, radio and electronics engineering, metallurgy, welding, studies of sea currents, offshore areas and bottom sedimentation in river estuaries, compile maps of shoals and coastal areas and spot forest fires.

Addressing the meeting, Leonid Kizim, a participant in the longest space mission in the history of space exploration, which lasted 237 days, said that during 25 years the space training centre had become a major research institution capable of resolving most complex scientific and technical problems to meet the needs of the Soviet economy.

Addressing the audience, Nikolay Rukavishnikov, chairman of the USSR Cosmonauts Federation, stressed the peaceful objectives of the Soviet Union's space programme and the international projects within the "Intercosmos" framework. Near-earth space, he said, belongs to the entire world population and its exploration should unite people in pursuit of humane goals and ideals.

COSMONAUT ANNOUNCES NEW PEACEFUL MISSIONS

LD081632 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Soviet Cosmonaut Petr Klimuk has announced that he and his colleagues are preparing for new space missions to carry out new peaceful research programs. He said this in an interview in connection with Cosmonautics Day to be marked on 12 April. Petr Klimuk pointed out that Soviet long-term orbital stations of the Salyut series have proved to be reliable and expedient. For example, such orbital complexes help study natural resources.

OFFICER DECORATED FOR SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD091806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Army Captain Valeriy Ivanovich Grinchak has been given the Hero of the Soviet Union award for courage and heroism shown when rendering international aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Colonel General Popkov, chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces, presented the serviceman with the lofty award of the motherland.

[Begin recording] [Popkov] Valeriy Ivanovich Grinchak has shown himself to be a genuine patriot of the Soviet motherland and an internationalist. Though injured he continued commanding. Following the example of their commander, the servicemen of the unit have fulfilled the task set excellently. Allow me [applause] to fulfill the honorable mission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and present Valeriy Ivanovich Grinchak with the highest award of Hero of the Soviet Union.

[Grinchak] I serve the Soviet Union.

[Unidentified interviewer] Are you excited? [Grinchak] Yes, very much so.

[Interviewer] How old are you? [Grinchak] I am 27.

[Interviewer] At 27 you have already the Red Star Order and now you became Hero of the Soviet Union. [Grinchak] I had to render international aid by delivering goods, medical supplies, and food to the Afghan people, who suffered from the atrocities of dushmans who were hoping to terrorize the people unpunished.

[Interviewer] I think I would not be mistaken in saying that one of the most important books for you is "The Novel About a Real Man" by Boris Polevoy [story about World War II pilot who lost his legs in battle] am I right? [Grinchak] Yes, you are absolutely right. I never thought that the same could also happen to me. I was full of admiration. I could not even imagine how a person in such a situation could keep his spirit high and continue to fulfill his combat duty.

[Interviewer] I see that you are in uniform. [Grinchak] Yes, service in the Soviet Army became a cause very close to my heart and I wrote an application to the minister of defense asking him to give a chance to continue service with the cadres of the USSR Armed Forces. [end recording]

POLITICAL DIRECTORATE VIEWS PARTY'S ROLE IN NAVY

PM090958 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: Making More Effective Use of Party Education Measures"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has listened to and discussed a report by Rear Admiral V. Semiletenko, first deputy chief of the Baltic Fleet Political Directorate, on the work of political organs and the party commissions of the Navy's political organs and party organizations in increasing the educational role of the examination of cases of misdemeanors by Communists. The results of the discussion were summed up by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It was noted during the discussion that the fleet's political organs and party organizations are conducting active organizational and ideological education work aimed at carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and subsequent plenums, and the demands of the USSR defense minister and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate to ensure Communists' vanguard role in resolving the tasks of combat readiness and strengthening military discipline. Questions of the exemplariness of Communists are discussed at meetings of the party aktiv and examined at primary party organizations, at seminars and meetings of leading personnel, and with various categories of commanders and political workers.

Many political organs and party organizations are focusing their main efforts on creating an atmosphere of exactingness and mutual demandingness in party collectives and are conducting considerable preventive work, skillfully using measures of party education and influence to that end. Most Communists in the fleet in fact serve as examples in carrying out their military and party duty.

At the same time the discussion noted that certain Communists still permit negligence in service, abuse their service position, and behave unworthily in everyday life. The number of Communists violating discipline is being reduced only slowly. The fact that there are officials from the leading personnel among them is particularly intolerable. Party exactingness is not yet playing a proper disciplinary and educational role everywhere.

It was emphasized that the fleet Political Directorate rarely examines the practice of reviewing cases of misdemeanors committed by Communists or questions of enhancing the educational importance of party punishments; there is a shortage of summary materials or data produced from in-depth analysis in this area of party work.

In a number of instances the educational influence of examination of personal case files proves to be inadequate because this process does not create an atmosphere of principled criticism and self-criticism and does not ensure the proper activness by Communists. At times personal case files are prepared hastily. The regulation requirement to ensure utmost attention and thoroughness when investigating accusations leveled against Communists is not always observed. There are also instances of attempts to absolve culprits of responsibility or show lenience toward those who have committed gross violations. Publicity, which is a most important factor of party education, is still not always used efficiently.

Attention is also drawn by the fact that some party organizations and party commissions deem it necessary to react only in "special" cases, without showing concern for preventive work or reacting to all deviations from regulation requirements by Communists. Insufficiently broad use is made of the measures of party education and influence provided by the CPSU rules. This can be explained to a certain extent by the noticeable preponderance of such strict measures of party reaction as punishment involving making an entry in service records and explusion from the party.

The work with Communists subjected to party punishment is not always throughfully conducted. Some party organizations do not involve them in active participation in party life, nor show concern for their purposeful education on assignments. There are instances of the unjustified submission of some of them for appointments to higher positions and promotion to the next military rank. Not everywhere is serious attention given to the actual process of remitting previously imposed party punishments. At times this occurs without thorough preparation of the case or a detailed discussion, and is reduced to a purely mechanical act.

Hitherto the fleet Political Directorate's Party Organizational Work Department and the Political Directorate's Party Commission have not given due attention to this aspect, rarely draw conclusions from the practice of reviewing personal case files, and do not submit their own proposals for consideration in the work of cadres organs. The Baltic Fleet Political Directorate was advised to take measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

Political organs must display greater concern to improve the level of activity of primary party organizations. The guaranteeing of the personal example of all party members and candidate members without exception in service, discipline, combat training, and sociopolitical life must be regarded as the prime task in the work to great the 27th CPSU Congress in the appropriate manner.

More attention must be paid to the activity of party organizations and party commissions in questions of observing the CPSU rules in the examination of personal case files, and measures of party education and influence must be skillfully combined with the application of party penalties. The enthusiasm for unjustifiably severe penalties and the lessening of the educational significance of the very process of examining cases of Communists' misdemeanors must not be permitted. The quality of the preparation of personal case files must be improved, and objectivity and principledness must be displayed in the examination of misdemeanors, without permitting either unsubstantiated changes or liberalism, and eliminating attempts to exonerate offenders.

Political organs and party organizations must improve the practice of work with Communists who have incurred party penalties, and for this purpose they must make wider use of the practice of hearing their reports and must involve them more actively in intraparty activity. Trends in the practice of applying party penalties must be defined promptly, the state of Communists' discipline must be assessed with greater depth and principledness, and prompt party reaction to each case of deviation from its demands must be ensured.

A Communist is responsible not just for his own actions and misdemeanors. This applies particularly to Communists in the leading ranks. For this reason, both their role of their personal exemplariness in behavior and their responsibility for the state of affairs and the strengthening of discipline in their intrusted sector must be increased.

It is important to analyze regularly how Communists manifest their vanguard role and to ensure the necessary publicity in this respect. Party commissions must submit the conclusions from the examination of personal case files and individual conversations with those who have violated the CPSU rules and the norms of party and military discipline to commanders, political organs, and cadre organs so that they can be taken into account in practical work with cadres.

Guided by the materials of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum, political organs, their party commissions, and party organizations must -- during the preparations now under way for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- focus the main attention on questions connected with strengthening party ranks and educating all Communists in the spirit of high responsibility for the strict observance of the CPSU rules and for the successful resolution of the tasks of combat and political training, the strengthening of military discipline, and the enhancement of combat readiness.